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• LAST EDITION

TRAITORS MUST BEWARE IS EDICT OF M. KERENSKY

Russian Premier Calls on the
Moscow National Conference
to Take Up Constructive
Work of the Revolution

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—
"The destructive period of the Rus-
sian Revolution has passed and the
time has come to consolidate the con-
quests of the revolution, as well as
of the state itself. For this reason we
ask you, citizens, if you feel in your
hearts the sacred, indispensable fire
necessary to attain this object, if you
represent here in Moscow the national
strength which is necessary to assure
the country's prosperity? Or else will
you give the world and Russia another
picture of decadence?"

In these words M. Kerensky, the
Russian Premier, summed up the task
of the Moscow National Conference,
which he opened this afternoon. He
made it quite clear that anyone who
attempted to take part in the confer-
ence in order to attack the national
power as embodied in the Provisional
Government would be repressed with
the utmost rigor.

He declared very emphatically that
those who thought the time had come
to overthrow the revolutionary power
with bayonets were making a mistake.
"Our authority," he said "is supported
by the boundless confidence of the
people and by millions of soldiers.
The Government believes it can tell
the truth, not only to our friends, but
to our enemies, and to those amongst
us who are waiting for the moment
when they may raise their heads and
poison the free Russian people."

M. Kerensky then referred to the
various symptoms of the recent
months of deorganization, which in
political life even caused certain na-
tionalities to seek their salvation in
separatist aspirations, and in the
army produced the spectacle of Rus-
sian troops giving way without re-
sistance to enemy pressure, and thus
"forging for their people fresh chains
of despotism."

"Those who go beyond the limits of
our patience," M. Kerensky said, "will
have to settle with the Government
which will make them remember the
days of Tsarism. We shall be im-
placable because we are convinced
that supreme power alone can as-
sure the salvation of the country, and
that is why I shall energetically op-
pose all attempts to take advantage
of Russia's national misfortunes.
Whatever ultimatum is presented to
us I shall subject it to the supreme
power and to me its head."

M. Kerensky touched on the topic
of a separate peace, referring to Rus-
sia's rejection of such ideas. "A few
days ago," he added, "we were wit-
nesses of another attempt, equally
base, directed against our allies. The
latter rejected it with indignation, and
in the name of the great Russian peo-
(Continued on page seven, column four)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The principal interest of the war
remains for the moment along the
Julian front, that part of the Italian
line which stretches from Tolmino to
the sea, or roughly speaking along the
line of the Isonzo. Coming down past
Tolmino through Canale and Gradisca
the Isonzo enters the gulf of Trieste
at Sdobba. Its course through the
mountains is a series of curves, and
these curves have, up to the time of
the present offensive, roughly repre-
sented the Italian line. East of the
curves lie the succession of terrific
mountain barriers which bar the way
east and south, and cover the great
part of Trieste. The object of Gen-
eral Cadorna's latest advance seems
to have been to straighten out the
Italian line beyond the curves of the
river, and so to gain possession of the
mountains to the east dominating the
roads and railways running south to
Trieste.

One of the greatest of these curves
is that immediately south of Tolmino.
In which the village of Anovo is the
center. Crossing the river opposite
Anovo in a fog the Italians captured
the village on their immediate front,
and seem to have succeeded in com-
pletely straitening this part of the
line, which now runs practically
straight from Tolmino to Salcano. The
head in the Italian line, in the great
southern curve of the Isonzo south-
ward from Gradisca to the sea, had
already been straightened out, and the
attack pushed along the northern shore
of the Gulf of Trieste to the great
natural fortress of the Hermada, which
constitutes the principal defense of
Trieste.

The Hermada is an isolated moun-
tain between the Carso and the sea.
Its slopes are filled with deep ravines,
capable of offering cover for an un-
limited number of guns and men.
While under the hands of the Aus-
trian engineers the mountain sides
have become a series of great fortified
terraces. This natural fortress, con-
verted into a military fortress of
enormous strength, seemed to defy at-
tack, but the genius of the Italians
(Continued on page six, column one)

GERMAN PEACE REPLY EXPECTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
A dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of
Bremen from Vienna says that the re-
ply of the Central Powers to Pope
Benedict's recent peace proposals can
be expected within a few days.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, announc-
ing the appointment of a committee of
seven members of the Reichstag to co-
operate with Chancellor Michaelis in
drafting a reply to the Pope's peace
proposal, says that each party is to be
represented, the Socialists by Fried-
rich Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann,
the Center by Deputy Fehrenbach and
Mathias Erzberger, the Liberals by
Friedrich von Payer, the National Lib-
erals by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and
the Conservatives by Count von Wes-
tarp. The Volkszeitung greets the in-
novation as a decisive step toward
parliamentary Government.

GERMANY MAKES NEW CONCESSION

Chancellor Given Authority to
Form 'Free Commission' With
Power to Transform Alsace-
Lorraine Into Federal State

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor,
returned from Imperial headquarters
with definite authority to form a "free
commission" consisting of seven mem-
bers of the Reichstag and seven mem-
bers of the Federal Council under the
presidency of the Chancellor and with
authority, also, according to the Weser
Zeitung, to transform Alsace-Lorraine
into an independent federal state. Of
the latter development there is no defi-
nite news to hand.

The Chancellor addressing the main
committee of the Reichstag thanked
them for their willingness to co-
operate in setting up consultative com-
mittees of representatives of the
Reichstag parties. He emphasized
that the members of the new commis-
sion were not to be regarded as
authorized by the Government or
parties, it being out of the question
that Government or party representa-
tives should join the committee with
instructions or should report to their
party after a council had been held.

Developing issues which might un-
dergo alterations would thus be dis-
cussed confidentially until a solution
which could be made public was final-
ly attained. Each party leader, Dr.
Michaelis indicated, was to join the
commission, thereby insuring them
that each party's opinion would be
heard. In conclusion, he defended
the recent ministerial changes. The
Conservative speaker welcomed the
fact that the free commission was not
considered to be a parliamentary in-
stitution.

The Berlin Tageblatt observes:
"Dr. Michaelis is quite wrong in
thinking this body will suffice to block
the way to a parliamentary system."

Indemnity Called For
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
The Munich independent committee
for German peace again strongly pro-



General Cadorna

Whose successful operations on the Isonzo are menacing the whole Trieste
defenses through the Carso to the Adriatic

tests in the press against a peace with-
out indemnity. It points out that the
public wealth of Germany just previous
to the outbreak of the war was esti-
mated at about 360,000,000,000 marks,
of which half has been wiped out by
war expenditures. To pay interest on
the redemption of that huge loss, the
committee says, it would be necessary
to raise by taxation 12,000,000,000
marks annually, whereas the imperial
budget heretofore has been only 3-
500,000,000 and it is impossible to
raise it beyond 6,000,000,000. The
committee declares fallacious the popu-
lar idea that the capitalists ulti-
mately will pay the bill, as even the
confiscation of all the large fortunes
in Germany would cover only a small
fraction of the war burden. Without
indemnities, it asserts, the less well-
to-do persons will be the sufferers
in the inevitable period of poverty and
crushing taxation.

BRITISH BOMBING RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
Admiralty announces that a bombing
raid was carried out at midnight Aug.
25-26 by the R. N. A. S. on St. Denis
western aerodrome, in which a large
number of bombs were dropped. One
of our machines failed to return.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Monte Santo, one of the dominating heights on the Isonzo front, has been
captured by the Italian forces, while the natural fortress of
Hermada, near Duino, is now under attack

CANADA LOOKS FOR COALITION

Generally Believed Present Week
Will See Union Govern-
ment Accomplished Fact—
Assent to Army Bill Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is generally be-
lieved on all sides in the political
world here that the present week will
see either a Union Government an ac-
complished fact, or at least "the prin-
ciple accepted," or that the question
will be shelved for good and all. In
the best-informed circles, however, it
is believed that "the principle of a Na-
tional Government" has been accepted
by the conscriptionist Liberals, and
that at the recent conferences between
the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and
the representatives of western Lib-
erals, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier
of Saskatchewan, and the representatives
of the grain growers of the West, an
understanding was reached by which a
National Government might be formed
on a 50-50 basis, which Sir Robert Bor-
den has all along offered the Liberal
Party through the leader of the oppo-
sition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or to the
leaders of the conscriptionist Liberals,
who broke away from their leader on
the vote for conscription. But no
definite pronouncement can be made
yet.

The activities of the western Lib-
erals who came here to confer with the
Premier have been transferred from
Ottawa to Winnipeg, where they have
been consulting with the members of
the Manitoba Government and other
political associates. The meeting of
the independent electors in Winnipeg
a few days ago, at which Sir Wilfrid
Laurier was repudiated and conscrip-
tion endorsed, proved the utterly un-
representative character of the now
notorious Liberal convention held at
Winnipeg, which, it is generally
agreed, was attended by practically
none but delegates chosen by the po-
litical machine, and who had been sent
to the convention to support Laurier at
all hazards. The present has proved
one of the occasions on which the elec-
tors have taken the bit between their
teeth and decided to run their own
affairs and to refuse to accept the dic-
tates of the political machine.

The recent letter of the French-
Canadian leader in reply to the com-
munication of the secretary of the To-
ronto win-the-war movement, has not
shed much light anywhere, except that
it emphasizes his determination not to
accept conscription, although he does
not say so in so many words. The
veteran leader has again been asked to
state definitely whether he would en-
force conscription if all other means of
raising troops failed. He has not yet
given an answer, and it is not expected
that he will.

In a recent issue of the Winnipeg
Free Press, that conscriptionist Lib-
eral organ said that Sir Wilfrid could
have a reunited party behind him upon
very simple conditions. "Let him de-
clare," said the paper, "first, that he
agrees that our present divisions at
the front must be maintained in unim-
paired strength. Second, that he be-
lieves the necessary men can be ob-
tained by voluntary enlistment, and
pledges himself to use his influence to
the utmost in the Province of Quebec
to aid in securing these voluntary re-
cruits; and, third, that failing the se-
curing of the necessary men by these
means, he will support the applica-
tion of compulsion."

In the event of the Union Govern-
ment being brought off, the election
would be fought as between the Con-
servatives and the Liberals who are in
favor of compulsion, and Quebec and
a handful of English-speaking Lib-
erals, on the other side, who are as bi-
tterly opposed to it, and who favor a
referendum, with all its accompanying
delays.

There are hidebound politicians on
both sides who would prefer a fight on
straight, old-fashioned party lines, but
Sir Robert Borden is firmly determined
to do all that he humanly can to bring
about a Union Government, an atti-
tude which he has consistently main-
tained from the beginning of the pre-
sent phase of affairs.

At present the Prime Minister is
confined to his home by indisposition,
but he has allowed it to be known that
he has nothing definite to give out as
regards the project which is so near
his heart. In the meanwhile it is
stated that the royal assent to the
Military Service Bill will be forthcom-
ing on Tuesday, and that immediately
it is signed, the new measure will be
put into operation, which comes as a
surprise to certain quarters in which
it was believed that some time would
be allowed to elapse before the bill
was put into force.

A proclamation will at once be made,
appointing the tribunals whose duty
it will be to consider the question of
exemptions. A military board of five
members is also to be appointed to as-
sist the Minister of Justice in carrying
out the provisions of the bill.

MR. ROBERTS UNOPPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

NORWICH, England (Monday)—
The Labor Party here has ultimately
decided not to oppose Mr. G. H. Rob-
erts, who has been returned unop-
posed. The opposition candidate will
be run at some future date.

HOLLAND SOON TO OPEN LEATHER AND HIDES EXCHANGE

Royal Charter for New Organi-
zation Expected Soon and Op-
erations Are to Begin at Once

Ansel R. Clark, commercial agent
for the local office of the United States
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com-
merce, announced today that Holland
will have an exchange of its own for
hides, leather, skins, and tanning ma-
terials, according to word he received
from Washington. "This," he said, "is
of much interest to Boston and New
England, owing to the big leather cen-
ter here, and the fact that there is ex-
cellent steamship connection between
the United States and Holland."

Hitherto, the trade has been depend-
ent upon London, Antwerp, and Ham-
burg, for classification and standardi-
zation of this class of products, even
though Holland is an important pro-
ducer of cowhides, goatskins and calf-
skins. These have first been sent
overseas even when destined for use
in Holland, according to Mr. Clark.

Holland has recently grown away
from dependence on other nations in
this respect, owing to the lack of
trade with the central countries and
Belgium, in hides, leather and skins,
said Mr. Clark, and the growing sense
of independence, combined with the
enterprise of some of the influential
business men, resulted in the forma-
tion of a Dutch exchange.

The hide and leather exchange,
formed July 12, is to have two sec-
tions, one at Amsterdam and the other
at Rotterdam, the latter to be the ad-
ministrative headquarters. The Royal
charter for the organization is ex-
pected any time, and operations are to
begin at once, says Mr. Clark.

DEPENDENT IS AGAIN DEFINED

District 3 Appeals Board at Law-
rence Says All Men Who Can
Show True Dependency of
Wives Shall Be Exempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Massachusetts Bureau

LAWRENCE, Mass.—After a morn-
ing spent in conference concerning
President Wilson's ideas regarding ex-
emption of married men, the District
3 Board of Appeals, in this city, made
a formal statement as to its attitude.
It says: "Provided that a man can
prove his wife a true case of depend-
ency, he shall be exempted whether
he has children or not. This does not
mean all married men are exempt,
however, because of the mere fact
they are married."

"The only married men not exempted
are those who have a large enough
income to sustain the family in their
absence. Our decision will not in-
terfere with any cases already decid-
ed upon, as married men denied ex-
emption by us, thus far, have had incomes.
We shall take into consideration the
financial standing of relatives of both
husband and wife and if we think suf-
ficient support obtainable from them,
exemption shall be disallowed."

Boston Boards Meet

Exemption Recommendations of Pres-
ident Discussed

Boston district exemption boards
were in session today in Rooms 701-
702 Tremont Building, to consider the
recommendation made by President
Wilson concerning the status of mar-
ried men in the recent draft act, and
it is expected the members will reach
some decision as to rulings to be fol-
lowed.

At this meeting consideration is be-
ing given to rulings made on Aug. 14,
when all the district boards were in
session at the State House at which
time specific rules were laid down
regarding the drafting of married men
with dependents.

This section of the ruling made at
(Continued on page four, column two)

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WAR ACTIVITIES SEEN AS REPLY TO POPE'S NOTE

United States Hastens Mobiliza-
tion of Forces to Win a Just
Peace, Long the Declared
Purpose of Allies' Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The week
opens with interest still keen in the
situation that has developed from the
peace appeal of the Pope. The Presi-
dent has not indicated when his reply
will be given, nor is it expected that
he will give any attention to framing
it while he believes that details of
marshaling the resources of the
United States for the prosecution of
the war should come first to his desk.
The reply, when it does come, it has
been anticipated, will be sufficient
answer to that small coterie of friends
of the enemy in and out of the Senate
who have been demanding a clear
statement of the position and purpose
of the United States in the war.

If there is any one characteristic
of the President's Cabinet that im-
presses observers, it is the absolute
unanimity of its members in uphold-
ing the hands of the President in the
tremendous undertaking for humanity
he has entered upon and to which he
has committed this country. What
any one of those Cabinet members
says, therefore, touching the connec-
tion of this country with the world
struggle may fairly be taken as rep-
resenting the view of the administration.
What Cabinet members say, while not
committing the President personally,
one may reasonably judge will not be
counter to the thought of the White
House.

Secretary Redfield of the Depart-
ment of Commerce, writing to Assem-
blyman Nathan B. Shapiro of Brook-
lyn, N. Y., and discussing the subject
of a statement of this country's posi-
tion, has given a clear intimation of
what the answer to the Pope's appeal
will contain, although he does not
mention the Pope. "The suggestion
that our country now state candidly
its terms of peace is a trap for the
unwary," Mr. Redfield wrote. "It is
that which Germany would like to
have us do. To urge it brings aid and
comfort to the Kaiser's cause because
in so doing we cloud the issue and
lose the substance in the shadow. This
war is a clean-cut fight between auto-
cracy and democracy. It must be fought
out, whether we will or no. If it is
not fought out today, it will be fought
out later on."

Then the secretary, in line with the
same thought expressed by Secretary
of State Robert Lansing in his Mad-
ison Barrack address, says: "Before
autocracy, Belgium, Serbia, Montene-
gro and Poland have gone down.
With it the Turk has allied himself,
and the massacres of Armenia respond
to the rape of Belgium. Autocracy
has adopted frightfulness as its watch-
word and in the name of frightfulness
it murders women and children in
defenseless towns, sinks hospital
ships which carry its own wounded,
and sends women and children to
watery graves so that it may have its
own ruthless way on the seas. What
do we seek? We seek an end to these
things. We seek an end such that
autocracy will never again lift its
head to threaten man."

Pope Benedict, in his appeal, which
is understood by all careful students
of world affairs to have been made
directly at the behest of Austria and
in the last analysis for Germany, says
he has committed nothing "which
might contribute to hasten the end of
this calamity by trying to lead people
and their leaders to more moderate
resolution to hasten a serene delib-
eration of a peace just and durable."

It is pointed out now that "to hasten
a serene deliberation of a peace just
and durable" the United States in-
creased its loan account with Russia
by one hundred million during the
past week. It is understood that the
United States did this to manifest its
confidence in the new Government of
Russia, which is the special target of
(Continued on page seven, column three)

PACIFIC LEAGUE TRIMS PRICES

Cooperative Movement Bringing Together the Producer and Consumer — Five Years Old and Has Large Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A cooperative movement that is bringing producer and consumer together, and that is said by its manager to be unique in cooperative endeavor, is the Pacific Cooperative League, Inc., with headquarters in this city. This league is organized under the special cooperative incorporation laws of California, which forbids operation for profit and whereby each member of a cooperative organization may own only one share and have only one vote. It has been in existence about five years, and has a membership exceeding 1200 persons.

In outlining the work of the league and telling something of its plans for expansion in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Ernest O. F. Ames, president and general manager of the league, said that the organization enables its members to buy anything they may wish at practically wholesale prices either through the main office or the branch offices of the league or by bringing the producer and consumer in direct relation with each other. The only thing that stands between the members and the wholesale prices is the very small overhead expense of a small staff for carrying on the work.

"The cost of operation does not exceed 5 per cent on the business done, which, as compared with the ordinary retailing of merchandise, means a saving of at least 20 per cent," said Mr. Ames.

"A unique feature of the plan is that no investment is required to secure the full benefits of the organization, which are cooperative buying, an initial membership fee of five dollars, and a share in the profits. Members may buy through headquarters at San Francisco or through club buy orders or branches which are formed wherever groups of members wish to organize in order to facilitate purchase and distribution. When this organization of members attains a sufficiently advanced degree of conditions warrant it, stores are opened and a manager appointed.

"The saving to the membership in groceries, for example, is from 10 to 25 per cent and in other commodities it is much larger. The members of one purchasing club saved \$3000 on coal alone in one season. Coal was selling for \$17.50 a ton in a small town where a branch of the League was established recently and when the members of the league in that town brought in their first carload of coal the dealers' price went down to \$13. The league members secured their coal for \$12.50 besides receiving a rebate to the amount of whatever profit there may have been in selling the coal to them at that price.

"An important phase of the league's work is the direct producer to consumer service in which the league acts as a clearing house for bringing producer and consumer together, after which they transact their business without the intervention of the league. Many producers have come to depend upon the league to handle their entire output."

NEUTRAL POLICY OF SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—M. André de Davier, a special correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, contributes some interesting comments on the crisis in Switzerland produced by the Grimm-Hoffman affair. The writer shows the importance of Hoffman's resignation in a country which has not known the resignation of a Cabinet Minister since 1848. The article is as follows: "The Entente Powers have shown their sense of fair play and their political shrewdness in refusing to judge the Swiss nation by Mr. Hoffman's action. No action in recent Swiss history has been more unanimously repudiated by the entire people. Those who witnessed the dismay and the indignation of the public in German as well as French Switzerland immediately realized that the Swiss would never allow Mr. Hoffman to remain in office, notwithstanding his merit and his former popularity. In fact, Mr. Hoffman was obliged to resign in the next 24 hours, without any foreign interference. The remaining members of the Federal Council immediately disowned their colleague and announced before Parliament that they had known nothing of the exchange of telegrams between Mr. Grimm and Mr. Hoffman. The resignation of Mr. Hoffman has the complete approval of the leaders of all the political parties, Radical, Roman Catholic, Liberal, Conservative and Socialist.

It is necessary to be acquainted with Swiss political life in order to realize the full significance of Mr. Hoffman's dismissal. In other countries the public is accustomed to see ministers resign. In Switzerland things are far different. The members of the Federal Council or Swiss Cabinet are elected for three years; they are practically always reelected, and they usually remain in office until . . . (natural causes) oblige them to retire. Mr. Hoffman is the only Swiss Cabinet Minister since 1848 who has been forced to resign because he had ceased to enjoy the confidence of Parliament. His case is unique in modern Swiss history. Mr. Hoffman's action has created in Entente countries a certain distrust of Switzerland, Noting

could be more natural. But we cannot help thinking that the firm attitude of the Swiss Parliament and the Swiss nation is ample compensation for the fault of the late Foreign Minister. It is no paradox to say that the Hoffman-Grimm affair, which threatened to become a national calamity, has, in the end, given to the world a striking proof of Swiss loyalty.

The Swiss are, alas! divided in their political sympathies; but there are two points at least in which they are all united. The Swiss have a deep abhorrence for secret and crooked diplomacy, for a foreign policy which is not perfectly open and straightforward; and they are perfectly determined to keep a strict and absolute neutrality. "Mr. Hoffman has exchanged secretly peace telegrams with Mr. Grimm," Mr. Hoffman, no matter what his intentions may have been, has acted in opposition to Swiss traditions of neutrality. Mr. Hoffman must go. The verdict of the Swiss people was emphatic. It is true that a few German Swiss papers tried to arrange matters. But these papers are entirely under German influence, and do not represent the majority of the Swiss people. As the Bund said, "The immediate resignation of Mr. Hoffman was a national necessity." The most representative men of German and French Switzerland, men like Professor Egger of Zurich, and Mr. Wagnière, who wrote remarkable articles on the crisis in the Journal de Genève have absolutely the same conception of Swiss foreign policy.

The election by an overwhelming majority of Mr. Gustave Ador as successor to Mr. Hoffman in the Federal Council is another proof of the reality of Swiss patriotism. The Pan-Germanic Press of Germany has viewed this election with dismay, because it realizes that Mr. Ador's nomination will greatly strengthen Swiss national unity. Mr. Ador, as every one knows, is one of the most distinguished statesmen of French Switzerland. As president of the International Red Cross he has done wonderful work during the war. His presence in the Government is a great boon to Switzerland. The French Swiss have given Mr. Ador a triumphal reception; they are rapidly recovering from their former state of unrest, and feel that they are at last adequately represented in the Federal Government. They know that they can trust Mr. Ador. The Federal Council headed by men like President Schulthess, Mr. Motta, and Mr. Ador. Mr. Ador moreover, is going to hold an inquiry in the Hoffman-Grimm affair, and Parliament will examine the conclusions of his report during the September session. The late crisis has thus had some excellent results. Its happy termination has proved that the Swiss are still worthy of the independence which they enjoy. May it also open the eyes of the Swiss to the dangers of German intrigues. May it help them to realize how deeply Switzerland is interested in the victory of Great Britain and her allies.

CITIZENS TO COMBAT LEEDS PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—A citizens and services committee has been formed as the outcome of a conference recently held in Newcastle by representatives of 250 industrial organizations and friendly societies of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Cleveland, with a membership of 200,000. The committee is being set up to counteract the propaganda of the Leeds convention.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., declared that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had, at the outbreak of the war, promised the support of the Labor Party if Belgium or France were overrun, but he had failed to keep his word, and he and his supporters had done all they could to weaken the heart and courage of the nation and bring about defeat instead of victory.

The conference passed a resolution pledging its support to the Government in continuing the war until the base and brutal element represented by Prussian militarism was destroyed, declaring that peace involved restitution, reparation and guarantees from Germany for the crimes she had committed against humanity; and approving the establishment of local committees to assist in paying the debts to soldiers and sailors by assuring them that all liabilities would be adequately met and all possible assistance rendered to wounded men and the dependents of those who had fallen in the fight for freedom. Another resolution was passed with regard to the provision that must be made in the industrial world at the termination of hostilities for the returned soldiers and sailors, approving the formation of a committee to promote and preserve goodwill among all classes of the community to enable the great and necessary changes to be worked smoothly, so that the colossal problems of demobilization and industry might be wisely dealt with.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NONCONNAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A bill introduced into the national Congress last week to declare the Nonconna River a navigable stream is expected to clear the way for the establishment of terminal facilities for the Liberty Transportation Company, recently chartered in Delaware. It is desired that the Nonconna be improved for a distance of 2400 feet from where it empties into the Mississippi, for this purpose. The company which is to be capitalized at \$1,000,000, is to operate steamboats, barges and vessels of all kinds on the Mississippi River to take cargo of cotton, lumber and other export business for transatlantic shipments.

ELIOT PROPOSES PLAN FOR PEACE

Educator Asks Conference Without Armistice—Foresees Exhaustion of Germany, and Would Stop Loss and Woe

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A consultative conference of the belligerents in the war in Europe, to discuss possible terms of peace, is advocated by Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University. In a letter to the editor of the New York Times. He does not ask that an armistice be declared. The letter in part is as follows:

Astoria, Me.
The urgent international problem today is how to bring about a frank and sincere conference of the belligerent nations without an armistice—since neither group would now take the obvious risks of an armistice—a conference consultative and not arbitral, and only preliminary to the official conference of governments which must devise and propose a real settlement. This problem is difficult but not insoluble.

After three years of warfare, strenuous and continuous beyond all precedent, the military situation today is described fairly well by the word stalemate. For each party it is inconclusive, and there is no umpire. Either party can hold the other in trench warfare. The Entente Allies can drive the Germans back for short distances, but neither side has yet won a decisive victory in trench warfare, or captured an army in open country. Because of the superiority of the Entente Allies and the United States in number of men, industrial productivity and financial strength, Germany in all probability can be brought to a condition of exhaustion before the Allies will; but this result can be brought about only by prolonged and desperate sacrifice of human life and of the savings of the nations and at the cost of infinite human woe.

Although all the nations involved are longing for peace, their governments are in no condition to discuss terms of peace. The political and industrial changes brought about by the war are tremendous; but they are manifestly incomplete. Democracies have been obliged to change many of their habitual modes of action; autocracies are facing internal agitations; one autocracy has just disappeared, but no stable government has yet taken its place; many industries have to be carried on under new conditions as regards both labor and capital; and war itself is conducted in new ways which disregard the ethics heretofore thought to be universally accepted.

Even under the actual very discouraging circumstances, he would be a bold man who should affirm that it is impossible to bring appointed conferees from all the belligerent nations into one room for the oral discussion of objects previously agreed upon, the conferees being selected by the several governments, but receiving no instructions either before or during the conference from the appointing powers, and having no power of commission except to make a brief public report of their conclusions. The function of the several governments would be limited to the appointment of the conferees and the granting of the necessity of safe conduct. In order to keep the size of the conference moderate, each small state might be restricted to two conferees and each large state to four.

The two principal subjects of discussion ought to be:

1. The means of so organizing the civilized world that international war can be prevented—by force when peaceable means have failed.

2. The removal or remedying in good measure of the public wrongs, injustices, and distrust which contributed to the outbreak of the present war, or have been created during its course—wrongdoings and passions which will cause future wars unless done away with.

There follows a list of the subjects which might well be discussed under each of these two principal heads, the conference itself making choice among them.

(A) Will the nations concerned publicly recognize, as a settled principle of international action, that no nation shall henceforth attempt to exercise rule or domination over any other nation, large or small, occidental or oriental?

(B) Can the boundaries of the European states be so adjusted that no European population shall be held by force to an unnatural allegiance contrary to their wishes?

(C) Shall the freedom of the seas and of the canal and channels connecting great seas be placed under international guarantees for peace times, but not for war times?

(D) Will all the nations agree that enlargements of national territory, extensions of national trade and concerted migrations shall hereafter be brought about only by the consent and with the good will of all parties concerned, and shall be maintained only by the parties' sense of mutual service and advantage?

For expansion of trade, the universal reliance shall hereafter be the policy of the "open door," and for relief from congestion of population, the policy of "peaceful penetration." Enlargements of territory by purchase or other voluntary contract shall be subject to the approval of the international council.

(E) Will the present belligerents agree to form an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose of instituting and maintaining an international council composed of one delegate from each nation, and an executive commission composed of one commissioner from each of either

three or five great powers—such, for example, as Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and the United States, or the United States, France and Germany, the chairman of the commission to be in either case an American—and an international army and international navy—the function of all these bodies combined to be to prevent international war, if need be by the use of force, and therefore to see that forces adequate to that end are maintained on call, these forces to be decidedly superior to the existing armies and navies of any two nations combined?

Under II:

(A) The partition of Poland.

(B) The cutting off of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1870-71.

(C) The failure to give Italy in 1866 certain territories long subject to Austrian but unquestionably belonging to the Italian nationality.

(D) The discords and enmities introduced into the Near East, and particularly into the Balkan states, by the unjust treaties of 1878 and 1913, made under the oversight of the principal European powers.

(E) The destruction wrought by the German and Austrian occupation of Belgium and Northern France, Poland and Serbia, and the Russian invasion of East Prussia, and the various means of restoring those countries, such as indemnities, repayment of fines and requisitions, and loans from any nations that are able and willing to make them at no interest for a time and a slowly rising rate up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

(F) The oppression of several distinct nationalities which have long been miserable under the control of Turkey.

What democracy, by its elected executive, or what autocrat can set this experiment on foot? Switzerland would seem an appropriate State to start this experiment and to provide the meeting room.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

COORDINATION OF FARM INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation representative of important agricultural interests introduced by Mr. C. Sandback Parker, chairman of the British Empire Producers Association, recently laid before the president of the Board of Agriculture certain proposals for the better representation of agricultural interests in Great Britain and Ireland. The deputation was received privately by the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Richard Worsley, M. P., Sir Arthur Lee, M. P., and the Hon. E. G. Strutt, and a two hours' discussion took place. For some time the need of joint action between individual and organized agricultural interests has been increasingly apparent, and it has been desired to bring these interests together in order to evolve some scheme of agricultural development that would have the support of agricultural associations in Great Britain and also of those with similar interests in the overseas dominions. Because of its Empire-wide representation, the British Empire Producers Association was considered the best means of promoting the objects in view, and it accordingly took steps to mobilize agricultural opinion and to secure the active cooperation of all interests.

In receiving the deputation, the President of the Board of Agriculture expressed his approval of the formation of an agricultural section of the British Empire Producers Association. He attached great importance to the attempt to secure uniformity of policy and coordination of effort among the bodies representing agriculture in Great Britain, and urged the importance of immediately obtaining the support and cooperation of agricultural associations in Scotland and Ireland. He also welcomed the steps taken to secure the active and sympathetic interest of the overseas dominions. Mr. Prothero discussed the resolutions presented in detail, most of which he declared himself to be in favor of, and he pointed out that in several instances the policy embodied in the resolutions had already been adopted as the settled policy of the Government.

GRAIN PRICES IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The increased cost of raising crops in Italy has induced the Government to fix a higher rate of sale prices for the agricultural year 1917-1918, in order to promote an increase in the production of cereals. The price for wheat has been fixed at 53 lire and 60 lire, per quintal, according to the quality, maize and oats at 38 lire, and barley and rye at 43 lire per quintal. The difference in the price of the two kinds of wheat will be beneficial to the south of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, where the difficulties and cost of production are greater. Agriculturists thus being assured of a just return for their labors it is hoped that a wider use will be made during the year of the financial facilities accorded by the agrarian banks, and also of the agricultural machines that have been imported to substitute manual labor, so that the harvest of 1918 may make possible a reduction in the importation of grain. The present price of bread is 54 centesimi a kilogram.

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LOYALTY TO THE ALLIES PLEDGED

Viscount Ishii Places Wreath on Washington's Tomb and Reaffirms Devotion of Japan to the Allied Cause of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Viscount Ishii and the other members of the Japanese mission made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon on Sunday and deposited a wreath of roses and chrysanthemums on the tomb of Washington. The visitors were escorted by Secretary and Mrs. Daniels and a number of other government officials. The trip was made on the Mayflower. Viscount Ishii made a short address to those assembled on the work and character of Washington.

Accompanying them were Ambassador Sato, Secretaries Lansing, Redfield and Baker, Postmaster-General Burleson, Speaker Clark, legislators, soldiers, sailors and diplomats.

Viscount Ishii said: "In the name of the Emperor of Japan, and representing all the liberty-loving people who own his sway, I stand in this sacred presence to offer the simple tribute of a people's reverence and love."

"Washington was an American, but America, great as she is, is powerful as she is, certain as she is of her splendid destiny, can lay no exclusive claim to this immortal name. Washington is now a citizen of the world; today he belongs to all mankind."

"There is no gulf between the ancient East and new-born West too deep and wide for the hearts and the understandings of her people to cross."

"It is a fitting place, when the world is filled with turmoil and suffering, for comrades in a holy cause to gather and here renew their faith to a righteous purpose, firm in the determination that the struggle must go on until the world is free from menace and aggression."

"Japan is proud to place herself beside her noble allies in this high resolve, and here, in the presence of these deathless ashes, she reaffirms her devotion to the cause and the principles for which they wage battle, fully determined to do her whole part in securing for the world the blessings of liberty, justice and lasting peace."

"As the representative of my people, then, I place this wreath upon the tomb of Washington with reverent hands, and in so doing it is my proud privilege to pledge again my country to those principles of right and justice which have given immortality to the name of Washington."

Secretary Daniels related how the Japanese people learned from the Perry mission the broad and fraternal spirit of the American people.

"Today," said the Secretary, "with stronger ties than ever, Japan and America pause at the tomb of Washington, in the hope that there may fall upon us all a double portion of faith in the triumph of the right." The band on the Mayflower played the Japanese National hymn, "Kimigayo," as the visitors were received. When the yacht approached Mt. Vernon "Taps" was sounded and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played.

OFFICIAL SPAIN PROUD OF STAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special

Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in cable despatches to The Christian Science Monitor a leaflet has been circulated by the Regionalists of Catalonia and its contents have appeared in important foreign newspapers to the effect that in spite of all Government prohibitions, the assembly of members of the Cortes was duly held at Barcelona and transacted important business. It was said that 71 deputies and senators gathered in a large hall unknown to the police, and that 10 others intimated their adhesion to the cause.

The Assembly was said to have been unanimous and as a preliminary to have passed the following resolution: "The assembly protests against the charge of sedition made against it by the Government, declares that the Government insulted the Cortes by refusing to convoke it under the pretext that it is incapable of sitting during the very serious difficulties through which the monarchy now passes, and protests against the Government's action in making use of the censorship throughout Spain to spread the idea that the assembly is a separatist movement, which it is not."

Resolutions were then passed, it is stated, declaring that the Government's present policy is a provocation to Catalonia and Spain, and is unable to

satisfy the country's aspirations towards the renovation of its political system; that the Constitutional Cortes must be called to reconstitute the State, grant municipal autonomy and solve the existing grave problems, that a National Government must be called in order that the people may freely express its will, and that if the act of the army on June 1, is not a mere act of insubordination, it is necessary that the political life of Spain should be renewed.

It is further stated that committees were appointed and much other business transacted before the Guardia Civil could interfere, and that when it did so the resolutions were read to the Governor, the deputies and senators being then led out by two soldiers at the point of the bayonet. In this way the Assembly scheme is declared to have been a complete success, and not at all the failure described in the Government's communiqué to the press. But a new turn is now given by the Premier's comments upon the above statement. Senator Dato says that the facts communicated by the Minister of the Interior are strictly true, and the Government takes entire responsibility for them. It is absurd, he says, to pretend that the Assembly took place, and that a program embracing all the most important questions which interest the nation could have been discussed in a few minutes, for to do that a session of several sittings would have been necessary. The Government is pleased on the other hand to render homage to the spirit of wisdom which, animating the senators of Barcelona, led them to submit, without provoking any unpleasant incidents, to the orders of the representatives of the law.

All impartial persons must recognize, Senator Dato continues, that the Government found itself in an extremely difficult situation, which was even made menacing by revolutionary acts. If the efforts of the malcontents had failed it was due to the energetic measures that had been promptly taken. The constitutional guarantees had not been suspended by governmental caprice, but under the strain of imperative necessity. He would like to publish the letters which had been addressed to the Government by all the parties of Spain congratulating it upon the way in which it had known how to fulfill its duty, and he is happy to express the profound satisfaction that is given to the Government by the confidence of public opinion.

So says the Premier, and it is one of the present mysteries of Spain as to whether the much advertised assembly took place or not. In any case the Government certainly appears to have scored. The newspaper El Liberal says that the Catalan deputies announce the forthcoming issue of a new manifesto in which will be declared their intention to continue the work already begun by the Assembly. The journal also states that eight civilian prisoners are to be tried for sedition by court martial.

RESTRICTION ON RAFFIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An order has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations prohibiting the sale of raffia arrived or to arrive in the United Kingdom without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, and fixing the prices at which raffia may be sold. This order supplements orders issued on Jan. 15 giving notice of the intention of the Army Council to take possession of all stocks of raffia in excess of two hundredweight, and requiring all persons having in their custody or control any stocks of raffia in excess of two hundredweight, to furnish such particulars as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts. Government control has been necessitated in order to secure essential military material at reasonable prices. Particulars of all parcels about to Great Britain are to be notified to the Director of Army Contracts, Room 457, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, as soon as possible after shipment has been made. If it is found that arrivals are in excess of military requirements, it is proposed to license shippers to sell the surplus to wholesale houses, who will be authorized to charge a fixed profit. Surplus supplies may be obtained by retailers through the usual dealers.

MINES TAKEN OVER IN ENGLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An order has been issued stating that the Ministry of Munitions is taking over the entire control of all iron and ore mines in Cumberland and Lancashire under the Defense of the Realm Act.

FEWER CARS ON RAILWAYS IDLE

Better Freight Service Rendered Than Last Year in Effort to Give the Government All the Assistance Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The excess of unfilled car requisitions over idle cars, or what is ordinarily but inaccurately termed car shortage, was only one-fourth as great on Aug. 1, 1917, as on May 1, 1917, according to reports just issued by the American Railway Association, which show that the railroads of the country, in their cooperative effort to give the country the greatest possible amount of freight service, have effected an extraordinary improvement in freight car supply.

"The excess of unfilled car requisitions on May 1 was 348,627; on June 1, 106,649; on June 30, 77,682; and on Aug. 1 it had been reduced to 33,776. This result has been accomplished at a time," says the association report, "when the railroads are supplying from 15 to 20 per cent more freight service with the same number of cars than was being given this time last year, for the railroads handled in July a tremendous increase in both Government and commercial traffic."

"The movement of cantonment supplies alone occupied the full service of more than 30,000 cars. There was also an extraordinarily heavy demand for cars to transport food products, as well as materials to and from munition factories."

"The result above achieved has been accomplished by cooperation with the railroads and shippers, regulating bodies and the public in general. This cooperation has made possible the extensive loading of freight cars, more prompt unloading, the elimination of a large amount of unnecessary passenger service, and an opportunity generally to utilize the railroad plant efficiently."

"The aim of the railroads at the present time is to put each car to the greatest possible use, to have empty cars placed where they are most needed, to prevent overlapping and unnecessary service—in other words, to make the entire railroad system of the United States the most effective possible transportation agency in winning this war."

MEN WHO SPEAK HINDUSTANI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The War Office has issued a notice inviting men over military age who speak Hindustani and other Indian languages and dialects, and have had experience with Indian coolies, to apply in writing to the Secretary, War Office, S. W. 1, with a view to being granted temporary commissions for the period of the war.

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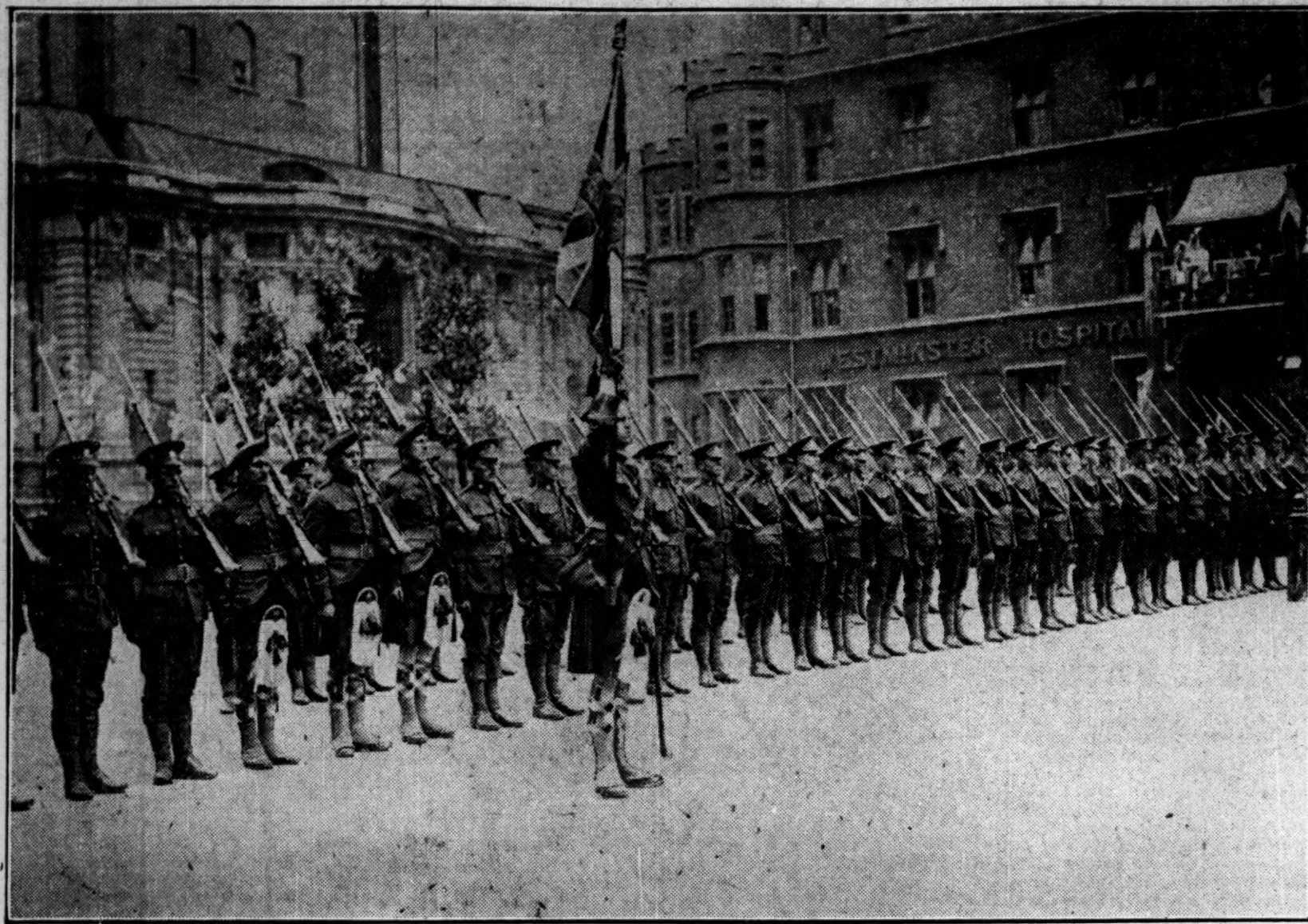
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PLEA MADE FOR RHINE DECISION

M. Milhaud Supports Call for Definite Settlement Regarding Left Bank of Rhine—Question Arouses Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The question of the demarcation of the French frontier at the close of this war, in other words the Rhine boundary, is occupying French public opinion much more than is perhaps realized abroad. It is said to have caused divisions in one of the most important of the political parties; at any rate feeling is high on the subject in many quarters. The safety of France in the future is at stake, both pro- and anti-annexationists are agreed on that, but they differ as to the best means of securing it. M. Albert Milhaud, the editor of *Le Rappel*, states the case for a Rhine boundary very clearly, and he does so significantly in reply to the threat of the vice-president of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party to join the rank of the Socialists, if the party insists on discussing the status of the left bank of the Rhine at its meetings. M. Milhaud refrains from quoting history, from referring to the convention, the directorate, the treaties of 1814, and the expressed wishes of the Rhine inhabitants in a not so very distant past. He points, however, to the fact that in the present time men such as Professor Aulard, M. Sembat and M. Gustave Hervé have admitted that some decision must be arrived at with regard to the famous left bank of the Rhine, and have adopted a set of resolutions to which M. Milhaud has given his approval. If M. Charpentier, the vice-president of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, does not agree with the policy of the party, then M. Milhaud would like to be informed what he would substitute for it. He cannot surely admit, he remarks, that the French departments of the Nord and the east of France, should be occupied, annexed and ruined at chronic intervals; that the populations should be submitted to a treatment which recalls the days of slavery. He cannot admit that a third, a quarter, or even a fifth of our national territory should continually be threatened and serve as hostages to the enemy, and that its servitude should be the ransom of our people. As a good European, no less than a good Frenchman, M. Charpentier cannot but recognize that precautions must be taken to protect Belgium and Luxembourg. How is he going to insure the security of the north and east of France and of Belgium and Luxembourg? Let us be careful. Up to 1914 there was but one frontier through which Germany threatened us: the eastern frontier, or at least that is what we supposed. Belgian neutrality served as a defense to the north of France. Now we know that the threatened frontier lies not only from Lorraine to Belfort, but from Flanders as far as Burgundy. As long as Belgium and Luxembourg are not protected from invasion, we shall ourselves be directly threatened. Are we to tell our soldiers that every time Germany chooses to attack they are to spend three years in the trenches? Are we to tell Belgium and Luxembourg that they together with our unhappy frontier departments must resign themselves to invasion? To these questions, I know, M. Charpentier will reply that tomorrow Europe will no longer be subjected to the present danger and that she will be protected by an international gendarmerie which, better than any frontier, will assure our security. That is possible, but how can we be certain of it? Never has Pan-Germanism been more insistent or more aggressive. German engineers for the last two years have recommended the preservation of the material necessary for war manufactures for the next enterprise of the Bernhardi and Hindenburg adepts. The German people, beset with pride and ambition, is not yet repentant, humiliated, or disarmed. When we see it become exasperated in the struggle, should we lose sight of future threats? That is no doubt that we should indeed endeavor to put an end to hatred and bitterness between men, but we have been invaded four times: in 1814, 1815, in 1870 and in 1914. And for 40 years we had abandoned all idea of military revenge, and yet!

The Temps publishes a special article, under the title of "Questions Historiques," in which it deals with the same question. The writer draws attention to the manifestos of the Pan-Germans of Munich: "Germany will annex the north of France, with Calais and Boulogne, the whole of Belgium, and the Baltic provinces belonging to Russia," as well as to some incredible statements made by no less a paper than the *Vossische Zeitung*. How grateful we should be, remarks M. Lindenlaub, the writer of the article, when, in face of mirages and the unreliability of Stockholm, we are told to "look at the map." Let us look at the map of which the Germans speak. It was drawn a hundred years ago, but it inspires present-day policy as it did that of a century past, and by studying it we shall understand what the present Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, means by a peace which will suit Germany. The map was issued just about the time when the Duc de Richelieu took Talleyrand's place. Waterloo had encouraged the coalition to imagine that it need have no further regard for France. Then, suddenly, the German pretensions were affirmed. It was Austria which formulated them, but, as the saying is, Austria cannot have thought all that out by herself. She was doubtless influenced to make claims extending from the Franche Comté to Dunkirk by the same in-



The Canadian colors

The guard of honor drawn up outside Westminster Abbey before the commemoration service in the Abbey

HELPING GIRLS TO HELP MEN

Character Building Advanced in Many Ways by the Y. W. C. A. in the Towns and Cities Near Military Cantonments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Belief that anything which builds up the character of the girls of a town is bound to help the men, is the basis of the work being carried on by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association in towns and cities in which military cantonments are being erected or are already built. This work consists of placing specially trained Y. W. C. A. secretaries in the areas around the cantonments. They gather together all the resources of the community which can be made to serve the interests of the young women and girls, such as swimming pools, summer cottages and camps, club work, physical training, and recreational facilities.

The Young Men's Christian Association holds that cooperative work for women by women in communities where men are to be quartered is absolutely essential for the safeguarding of the camps. The attention of the officers of the Y. M. C. A. is centered on the men in the camps. The work for women in the communities, when it is done, must be done by women. Work being done along these lines includes the establishment of Plattsburg of seven clubs of girls, who are using a new clubhouse there. For the factory girls who are out of work for the summer, a camp has been made available. Girls employed in the army post form one of the clubs. In Charleston, upon request by the Chamber of Commerce, the Association found homes for several hundred girls, who came to operate a new factory which is turning out uniforms for the Government. In Indianapolis there is a special worker who has club work for girls well under way in towns between the city and the fort. Minneapolis authorities turned to the Y. W. C. A. to help instruct a large number of industrial girl workers who, with their evenings unoccupied, needed supervision.

Hostess houses are also being erected, but only on the invitation of the commandant of the camp. At these houses women relatives and friends of the soldiers may have a homelike place, to meet their soldier friends. These hostess houses also have cafeterias in charge of a trained worker and they are constantly filled. Women who are prominent socially take turns in acting as hostesses during the week ends.

Another idea is the formation of the Patriotic League for Girls in all cities and towns near camps. This league is under the direction of the Junior War Work Council of the national board and is open to all girls regardless of race or creed, the only obligation to the member being to sign the league's pledge and to keep it.

MAUI RICE CROP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
*HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Island of Kauai will harvest 41,595 bags of rice from 1720 acres this year, and 435 additional acres will be available for the 1918 crop. Because of the present high price of rice, owing to the increased freight rates from Japan here, local rice planters, who practically abandoned their fields when low prices prevailed, thus reducing the Hawaiian output, have begun its production again on a large scale. The consumption of rice in Hawaii each year exceeds 1,000,000 bags.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Great interest was shown by crowds gathered outside Westminster Abbey recently in the ceremony commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of Canada. The guard of honor was composed entirely of troops from the Dominion, while inside the Abbey the gathering was made up mainly of Canadian soldiers, who had assembled to take part in a service which marked a great event in the history of the Dominion and of the British Empire.

BIGGEST LOAN EVER FLOATED IN INDIA

By Th6, Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—The Indian War Loan closed on June 15, when, so far as could be ascertained in circumstances of considerable difficulty, the amount subscribed during the three months by the whole of India was 36,73,75,200 rupees. Toward this total Bombay has subscribed 10 crores 41 lakhs, and Bengal 10 crores 30 lakhs, so that Bombay has beaten Bengal by 11 lakhs. These figures do not include the amounts contributed through the post office section, which is still open, and will not close, in fact, until Oct. 15. Including the post office section, the total up to date exceeds 40 crores of rupees. This is, of course, far and away the biggest loan ever floated in India. Yet even so, it can be and probably will be made larger. India moves very slowly in some ways, and advances from the mofussil, or country districts, indicate that the public—the real Indian public—is only just beginning to wake up to the importance and attractiveness of the loan. During the four months of the extended currency of the post office section, a vast number of small sums are likely to be invested, but even as it stands the loan has been an unparalleled success. Sir William Meyer only asked for 10,000,000 or 15 crores. He has already received nearly three times that amount.

The Finance Minister has telegraphed to Calcutta and Bombay, congratulating them both upon their fine response to the Government's appeal. There can be no doubt that Bombay deserves the lead she has gained. Although smaller than Calcutta, and certainly possessing less wealth, Bombay is fortunate in having a far-sighted and public-spirited community of Parsis, Maharrattas and Khoja Muhammadans, keen in business matters and imbued with a high standard of civic virtue. Bombay started out to raise five crores and she has raised 10. Calcutta could easily have doubled this total, but for two reasons. In the first place the Indian community of Calcutta is not nearly so open-handed as that of Bombay. In the second place the large jute, coal and other interests have been severely hit by the super tax. Yet a third reason is that a good many houses in Calcutta subscribed heavily to the British war loan before it had been decided to float an Indian loan. Still, after all allowance has been made for the "premier city," there can be no question that Bombay has thrown itself into the war loan propaganda with a determination which has now met its reward.

ITALIANS WAGING WAR OF DEFENSE

So Says Signor Barzilai in Interview in Which He Affirms That Italy Is Fighting for Security of Her Frontiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Recent events, such as the Ministerial crisis of last June, and the discussions which followed the Masonic Congress of Paris, have brought conspicuously to the front the subject of Italian national claims and the objects for which Italy is making war. In view of all that has appeared in the press of Italy and other countries on the matter, the following interview with the former Minister and veteran Republican member of the Italian Parliament, Signor Barzilai, published in the *Giornale d'Italia*, is interesting: "There had been too much talk about their objects in the war," said Signor Barzilai, "since the first days of the Russian revolution, when the formula of a peace without annexations was successfully transplanted from the German to the Russian trenches." It was to the credit of Baron Sonnino, now the only foreign minister among those that had declared war, who still retained his office, that in his speech in the Chamber on June 20 he had made such a direct, moderate, and clear statement of the aims of Italy in the war, as to leave no loophole for any misunderstanding. It had been whispered that the Foreign Minister had made some abatement in the national claims, had gone back from positions which had been taken up and had renounced legitimate aspirations for the future. Enemy newspapers had taken advantage of all this to put before their readers a falsified Italian war program with a certain amount added to it, and with portions omitted by the censor.

It was necessary at the present moment, affirmed Signor Barzilai, to declare both in and out of season that the claims of the Italian program had not lost one jot of their perfect correspondence with the needs of the nation as made clear and imperative by the war. This program could accurately be described as moderate, because all ideas of domination and conquest had ever been and still were alien to Italian feeling. Baron Sonnino had said that they were fighting for the security of their frontiers, on defensive, not offensive lines, for the full possession of all their frontiers, both on sea and land, a condition indispensable to their unity and independence. This was the real cause of the war. He had added that they claimed a right to any just compensation in the Mediterranean or elsewhere for any changes or acquisitions of their interests. By thus distinguishing between the exclusively national aims in the war and legitimate indemnities for new circumstances for which Italy was not responsible, he had acquired the right of concluding.

as he did, that their war policy tended to the suppression of past evils and contained no future threats for anyone.

It has been hinted in some quarters that during the secret session, the Foreign Minister had made statements which differed from these plain declarations, and so it was just as well to deny this. One thing he had said was that in the course of the daily life of an alliance, formed for great ends, discussions on secondary considerations were apt to arise and that these must be solved in a spirit of moderation and conciliation. The best reason for this was that the only party interested in promoting a different course of action was the common enemy who watched anxiously for, and endeavored to exaggerate any little difference he might see arise between those opposed to him. There must be no attempt to obtain mercantile reduction in the aims for which the war was being fought and no spirit of conquest or adventure, no imperialist desires, said Signor Barzilai.

Baron Sonnino had spoken clearly on the Libyan undertaking with a view to preventing Germany from destroying the ancient Italian mortgage on that part of the Mediterranean and he had undertaken the occupation of Valona on the well founded suspicion that Austria would one day like to establish herself opposite Otranto in the Southern Adriatic; the reason for action in these cases were those of defense, and not conquest. Signor Barzilai then went on to speak of the recent controversy over the Masonic conference in Paris. He condemned the clause concerning the taking of a plebiscite of the population of the "irredenta" provinces, as Baron Sonnino himself had condemned it in the Italian Chamber, when he declared that it could be nothing but an atrocious farce benefiting those already in possession. That which was founded on historical right and for which so much had been sacrificed could not be altered by the academic discussion of an international congress. The two years of the war had done much to make the Italian people forget false political teachings, but the knowledge of the actual facts spread more slowly to other countries. And so it came about that at the first general meetings, whether they were Socialist or Masonic, whether convoked in Petrograd or Paris, the claims for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine were held to be too well established to need discussion, but not those of Italy to all her frontiers on sea and land.

BELFAST HAS NEW HOSTEL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland.—Riddel Hall, the gift of two Belfast ladies, the Misses Riddel of Beechmount, Falls Road, to the city of Belfast, is a residence for women students of the Queen's University, and is situated on the Stanmillis Road, about 10 minutes walk from the college. The hall stands in its own grounds of 10 acres, with tennis courts and hockey grounds, and overlooks the beautiful place and lakes belonging to Sir William Whitla. The building was only completed in October, 1915, consequently the grounds are still in the making, but the house is planned to hold 50 girls, each having to herself or sharing with one other, a bed-sitting room, very daintily furnished. The prices charged are the same for all, and the better rooms are given to those who have lived at the Hostel longest. There are four large bedrooms, adjoining each of which is a small kitchen for the use of the students, and there is also a large airy kitchen containing three different kinds of cookers, an ordinary range, a gas stove and a steam stove. On the ground floor is a drawing room; a large dining room conveniently fitted up, a writing room, music room, and library, for which a few books have been presented by Sir Samuel Dill of Belfast and to which it is hoped to add as time goes on, complete the sitting rooms for the students. The staff consists of a warden in charge of the girls, a matron, a lady cook and eight domestics (all Irish); the whole under the management of a permanent committee. The warden makes as few rules as possible and expects those few to be kept.

PASSPORT OFFICE MOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Notice is given that from July 30 the address of the Passport Office of the Foreign Office will be: Passport Office, 59 Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

PAPER IS MADE OF RICE STRAW

Other Waste Products Utilized Also at Louisiana Plant, the Product Comparing Well With That of Wood Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW IBERIA, La.—The first unit of a factory to make news print paper from rice straw and from bagasse—the waste of sugar mills—has been installed and is in successful operation here. To all appearances, and according to statements made by the management of the mill, the paper produced from these two products, hitherto regarded practically as waste, is as good as that made from wood pulp in northern paper mills.

The corporation that is making the paper first purchased an old shingle mill and 18 acres of land extending from the Bayou Teche, across the heart of New Iberia, to the Southern Pacific Railroad. This gives excellent manufacturing and distributing conditions, for power boats and barges bring the rice straw and the bagasse from fields within a radius of 200 miles along the Bayou Teche and tributary streams, while the finished product of paper goes out at the other side of the plant directly to the cars of the Southern Pacific for distribution to northern and eastern markets.

A wharf, spur tracks, "digesting building" and warehouses have been built, and the first ton of paper has been made. The Bayou Teche is the central waterway of the picturesque Louisiana section immortalized by Longfellow, and known even to its own inhabitants as "Evangeline's Land." It comprises the latest rice belt in the world, and produces hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar a year. From the immediate neighborhood of New Iberia the output of rice straw is 20,000 tons yearly, while beyond Iberia Parish, but tributary to it by navigable waterways, lie the rice-growing parishes of Vermillion, Lafayette, Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis and Calcasieu, which produce hundreds of thousands of tons of rice straw annually, all of it being wasted.

CANADA'S FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following message has been sent by His Majesty the King, to the Governor General of Canada: "I learn with deep gratification of the effective steps taken in the Dominion of Canada toward providing those increased supplies of foods which are absolutely essential to the defeat of the enemy's devices and to a speedy and successful termination of the war. I have no doubt that the self-sacrifice displayed on the battlefields of France by my heroic Canadian troops will find its counterpart in the efforts of those who, at home in the Dominion, are devoting themselves to this work. All those thus loyally engaged contribute in important measure, toward assuring victory."

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CURTIS ANTI-AMERICAN
BILL STRONGER

Amendments Made in Constitutional Convention on Third Reading Expected to Bring Many New Supporters

Many expressions of satisfaction with the Curtis anti-foreign resolution, as it now stands awaiting final action by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, are heard daily from members of the convention. It is likely that no contest will be made on the final stage, when the measure is debatable but not amendable. Amendments made on the third reading helped to bring many new supporters of the Curtis resolution into line.

The question at the final stage will be: Shall this amendment be referred to the voters? or words to that effect. This question will be put to the convention at any time, at the convenience of the convention, said Secretary James W. Kimball. The convention could, if it desired, postpone final action on the Curtis and other resolutions, which succeed in passing the customary third readings, until late in the session and then act on all at the same time. It is entirely a matter of convenience.

The final stage is generally regarded as a purely formal one. A resolution is not "through" the convention, however, until this final, formal stage has been passed. Occasionally, bills in the Legislature have been defeated at the final stage, which, in the Legislature, is that of passing the measure to be enacted. The big vote given on the third reading of the Curtis resolution Wednesday, 275 to 25, seems to assure favorable final action without much opposition, if any.

Those delegates who objected to the resolution because it would cut off state appropriations which the State had agreed by legislative acts to make for several years more, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, have reconciled when an amendment was made authorizing the State to fulfill "legal obligations, if any, already entered into."

Those who criticized the resolution because it omitted the present constitutional provision expressly prohibiting public appropriations to parochial schools believe that this defect was remedied by an amendment, offered by Mr. Anderson of Newton, which adds the condition that institutions must be "publicly owned," as well as under public control, in order to get public appropriations. Also, they must teach no religious doctrine.

Of those delegates who now oppose the adoption of the Curtis proposition, several do so on the ground that it cuts off town appropriations to certain privately controlled academies which serve as high schools in their respective communities. Advocates of the resolution have asked these delegates to try to arrange, in the interest of the measure as a whole, for a taking over of these academies by the public authorities.

Several delegates voted against the resolution on the ground that it should have been confined to anti-sectarian provisions only, rather than to have included provisions restricting public appropriations to nonsectarian institutions also.

On the other hand, a few Roman Catholic delegates, notably John W. Cummings of Fall River, opposed the resolution as a reflection on their church.

Incidentally, many delegates have found it necessary to explain to friends that "Mr. Anderson," whose name headed the list of 25 delegates who voted against the Curtis resolution, was George W. Anderson of Brookline and not Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton. The latter agreed to accept the Curtis proposal as amended, in place of the original Anderson anti-sectarian resolution.

There are five sections in the Curtis resolution as it now stands. The first is a simple statement that "no law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion." This statement is said to express in broader and clearer terms a guarantee of religious worship.

Section two prohibits public appropriations to any institutions, including school, colleges, hospitals, or for charitable and religious undertakings, sectarian or non-sectarian, which are not under public control. In the case of institutions they must also be "publicly owned" and must not teach religious doctrine. There are two specific exceptions, however. Public money may be given to the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and to privately controlled libraries which serve as "free public libraries."

At the close of section two is a prohibition of the use of public money in aiding any religious denomination.

Section three contains a general exception to the prohibition in section two. Public money may be appropriated for the use of privately controlled "institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind," but these monetary payments shall not be more than "the ordinary and reasonable compensation" and only for persons "as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves."

Section four provides that nothing in the resolution shall be construed to deprive an inmate of a public penal or a reformatory institution "of the opportunity of religious exercises, or of the use of his own faith," but no inmate is to be compelled to attend religious services against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section five provides that the Curtis resolution, if approved by majority vote when submitted to the voters, shall take effect Oct. 1 following.

DEPENDENT IS
AGAIN DEFINED

(Continued from page one)

that time in particular, probably will be acted upon? "If the wife of the registrant is of sufficient earning capacity to support herself and child or children during the term of service of the registrant."

Another phase which may receive attention deals with the section reading: "If in the opinion of the board there are relatives of the registrant or of his wife who are likely to sufficiently support the wife and child or children during the term of service of the registrant."

Edward J. Sampson, secretary of District No. 4 Exemption Board, says that the proposals made by the President are not a great departure from the ruling made previously by the board. "It was noticeable how the President laid great emphasis on the fact that men with sufficient incomes are not apt to be exempt, and that agree with our decision," he says.

Undoubtedly the decision of the Boston board will be a precedent for the other State boards to follow, so that much interest in its action today is general throughout the State.

Some statement will probably be given out also on the plan of action to be followed by district board No. 4, as to the basing of the quota recently asked for by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. The board is easily in a position to secure the desired 5 per cent asked for, says Secretary Sampson.

Justices of Peace Exempt

Justices of the peace in Massachusetts are exempt from draft, according to a circular letter sent out today from the office of the director of military enrollment to every local selection board in the State. The exemption is based on the recent telegram from Provost Marshal-General Crowder, which stated that all men holding judicial office are exempt.

William J. Grundy, who is acting as director of enrollment in the absence of Charles F. Gettemy, who is on his vacation, said today that justices of the peace in Massachusetts are held by the Attorney-General to be judicial officers within the meaning of these regulations and are, therefore, to be exempt from military service.

On Aug. 23 the director of enrollment wired Washington the following regarding the reopening of cases of registrants: "After person has been certified by local board to district board as fit for military service, may his case be reopened by local board, and if so, under what circumstances and what is the procedure and time limit?"

The reply of the provost marshal-general, which was somewhat of a surprise to the director, is: "A local board may revoke certificate issued or reopen case upon notifying district board of the fact, provided, of course, this is done before man is finally accepted into the service."

DAILY REPORT OF
MARKETS BUREAU

"Housewives are urged to watch the market reports daily and make use of such vegetables as are abundant and cheap," says today's report from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston.

In this report the farmer's and the retailer's prices are quoted so that housekeepers can see whether they are getting the lowest prices or whether they could shop elsewhere more advantageously it is said. H. E. Larsen of the Department of Agriculture receives the prices and amounts of vegetables brought to Boston daily from the farmers and with an agent of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee prepares the list of prices.

Vegetables recommended for use at once are corn, potatoes, cabbages, carrots and beets. Today's report says:

The large number of farmers reporting and heavy offerings of tomatoes with consequent drop in price featured trading on the Boston Farmers Market. Offerings of green corn nearly equaled the large amounts brought in last Friday and Saturday. Farmers received from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds for first quality tomatoes and from 50 to 60 cents per bushel of about 5 dozen for corn of the white variety.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers. Retail prices as low as: Green beans, 275 bu. (32 qts.) \$1.75@2, retail 9c. qt.; yellow beans, 76 bu. (32 qts.), \$2@2.25, retail 10c. qt.; shell beans, 503 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.25@1.50, retail 6c. qt.; tomatoes, 3998 bu. No. 1, 56 lbs., \$1.25@2, retail 5c. lb.; beets, 361 bxs (18 bunches), 50@60c., retail 5c. bunch; cabbage, 953 bbs (75 lbs.), 50@55c., retail 2c. lb.; carrots, 348 bxs. (24 bunches), 50@60c., retail 5c. bunch; corn (white), 4324 bxs. (5 doz.), 50@75c., retail 25c. doz.; corn (yellow), 613 bxs. (5 doz.), 75c. @81c., retail 25c. doz.; cucumbers, 255 bxs. No. 1 (5 to 6 doz.), \$1.50@1.75, retail 5c. each; onions, 776 bu. (52 lbs.), \$1.65@1.75, retail 5c. lb.; summer squash, 188 bxs. (15 to 18), 30@40c., retail 5c. each; lettuce, 619 bxs. (18 heads), 50@75c., retail 5c. each; potatoes, 1376 bu. No. 1, \$1.35@1.45, retail 43c. pk.; apples, 830 bu. 75@82.5c., retail 5@10c. qt.; peppers, 359 bu. 75@81c., retail 10c. doz.; radishes, 44 bu. (5 doz.), 60@90c., retail 3c. bunch; turban squash, 157 bbs, \$1.25@1.75, retail 4c. lb.; celery, 171 dozen, \$1@1.50, retail 14c. bunch; romaine, 167 bbs, 50@60c., retail 10c. head; cauliflower, 109 bxs., 50c. @51, retail 20c.; spinach, 36 bu., 35@40c., retail 15c. pk.

WAR DOGS GOING TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America is going to send a war dog division to France. Secretary of War Baker today approved a bill introduced by Senator Brady of Idaho to accept as a gift 1000 dogs to be trained for military purposes.

ARMY EXEMPTION
RULE MODIFIED

President Causes More General Interpretation of Regulation as to the Liability of Men Who Have Dependents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders by President Wilson relating to exemptions of married men under the selective draft law have been made public by Brigadier-General Crowder, Provost Marshal-General. These orders are drawn upon the theory that bona fide dependents should be the rule for allowing exemption claims. The meaning of this is that, so far as possible, men who have wives and children actually dependent upon them will be exempted.

This announcement clears up a situation which had been causing much dissatisfaction, and which had been for weeks the subject of correspondence between Administration officials and members of Congress.

In addition to quoting the President's orders on the subject, General Crowder explains the attitude of the War Department regarding the necessity of wives going to work to support themselves and children, when their husbands have been drafted. The Department does not favor it.

Following is the text of the message sent to the governors dealing with the status of married men, prepared at a conference between Secretary Baker and General Crowder:

"A feeling has been expressed that, in passing on claims for discharge on the ground of dependents, local boards ought, in no case, to refuse a discharge to a married man or to the head of a family. The law under which local boards act requires that, before such a discharge can be granted, dependency as well as relationship must be established. The matter having been presented to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"We ought as far as practicable to raise this new national army without creating the hardship necessarily entailed when the head of a family is taken, and I hope that for the most part those accepted in the first call will be found to be men who have not yet assumed such relations."

"The selective service law makes the fact of dependency rather than the fact of marriage, the basis for exemption, and there are, undoubtedly many cases within the age limits fixed by law, of men who are married and yet whose accumulations or other economic surroundings are such that no dependency of the wife exists in fact. Plainly, the law does not contemplate exemption for this class of men."

"The regulations promulgated on June 20, 1917, should be regarded as controlling in these cases, and the orders issued under that regulation directing exemption boards to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated."

"The attention of this office has been invited to the fact that, in a few instances, local boards have certified to district boards as held for military service, men whose families are actually dependent upon them for support, on the theory that the wife is able to work and should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and children."

This situation is summed up in the following opinion of the district board of New York City, in which opinion this office concurs, with the understanding that the phrase 'support available from relative' is support partial or total previously extended to the applicant himself:

"We do not concur in the view suggested in some quarters that in cases of wife and children actually dependent on applicant's labor for support, and where there are no other means of support, the wife should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and her children. Bona fide dependency of wife and children on labor of applicant where, in his absence they will be left without reasonable adequate support, after duly taking into consideration soldier's wage and support available from relatives, as stated in the ruling of the Provost Marshal-General, is ground for discharge."

"This opinion clearly and adequately expresses the intention of the law in this regard."

"Paragraph B, compiled rulings of this office number 6, dealt with a state of affairs where the parents or other relatives of the wife or husband are able, ready and willing adequately to support the wife and children, if any, during the absence of the husband. This ruling was responsive to a class of cases that had been brought to the attention of this office where claims of dependency had been made on the ground of dependency of a husband who, as a matter of fact, was not dependent upon himself. The ruling directed the attention of local boards to the fact that scrutiny of cases of this kind might disclose that no discharge was advisable."

"It was not intended that paragraph B of the compiled rulings should apply to the case of the head of a family whose family, at the time of his summons and prior thereto, were and had been mainly dependent upon his labor for support."

"Instances in which local boards have been in error in respect of these two classes of cases are rare. It was to be expected that with some 4500 local boards there would be some uniformity of decision in this regard. To provide against this uniformity section 27 of the regulations provides for the automatic appeal of all dependency cases to the district boards."

"District boards should scan the decisions of local boards on questions of dependency, and wherever it appears that such decisions are illegal (as in

the two cases just mentioned or otherwise), or where these decisions seem to be so far ununiform as to result in an unequal operation of the law, the district board should reverse or modify the decision of the local board."

In his message to governors respecting new mobilization orders General Crowder said in part:

"The congestion of traffic that will be entailed in the early part of September by the movement of the national guard into training camps makes it inadvisable to attempt to move any large percentage of the national army on Sept. 5. For this reason the War Department has communicated the following schedule of movements of the national army to the Provost Marshal-General: Five per cent of the quota of each State beginning Sept. 5, 40 per cent beginning Sept. 19, 40 per cent beginning Oct. 3, the remaining 15 per cent as soon thereafter as practicable."

"The object of calling 5 per cent is to place in the camps enough men to form a skeleton organization to assist in receiving and assimilating the large contingents. For this reason it is required that local boards send only white men and so far as practicable that they send men with some military experience or cooks."

"In making this selection order numbers are not controlling, but great care must be taken not to send men whose order of call is so late that they will not be within the quota of the boards. The careful selection of these men will be of great assistance to the orderly organization of the national army, and it is hoped that local boards will act with this end in view."

"In order that it may not be necessary to make any special railway arrangements and to prevent a congestion of normal railway traffic, local boards should be instructed to send approximately 1 per cent of their quota on each of five successive days beginning Sept. 5. It is thought that every board in the country will have available at least 5 per cent of its quota by Sept. 5 and therefore that it will not be necessary for the Adjutant-General of the State to call upon any board for more than 5 per cent."

"This opportunity is taken to give to local and district boards the credit that is due them for the overwhelming amount of work they have accomplished in scrutinizing the thousands of cases that it was necessary for them to examine in order to have 30 per cent of their quota ready on Sept. 5."

"Reports received from practically every State in the Union show that every State would have ready more than 30 per cent of its quota on Sept. 5 and the vast majority of them would have been ready with their entire quota on that date. This service has required a month of the most exacting work on the part of the boards. This work was consummated under adverse conditions and is in large part uncompensated."

"It stands as one of the most significant expressions of substantial patriotism and devotion on the part of 15,000 men selected from among the best citizens of the country."

Draft Army Officers

Men of First Increment May Be Trainers of Second

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced that 25,000 men of the first increment of the selective draft army, which is about to begin training, will be given commands as officers. This plan has been in contemplation for some time and the new army of young officers will be created and utilized for the purpose of training the second increment of the national army when it is drafted and sent to camp some time next spring.

It is probable that the selective draft recruits, most of whom had given up hope of becoming officers, and some of whom failed to make the officers' reserve camps, will not be given commands higher than the grade of captain, and the majority of the men who show exceptional ability to command as the training progresses will be commissioned as first and second lieutenants.

CACAO INDUSTRY
URGED IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—That the cacao tree may be raised with profit in some parts of the Hawaiian Islands is the report which J. E. Higgins, horticulturist of this federal experiment station, makes in his annual report on the year's work, says the Star-Bulletin. During the last session the Legislature's request that a statement of the possibilities of this industry in the islands be made, led the station to make investigations, and in the annual report a permanent record of the findings is made.

A gross return per acre of from \$30 to \$80 a year can be realized from land planted to cacao if the present prices prevail. The yield of an established plantation is from 300 to 600 pounds per acre, and at from \$11 to \$15 per 100 pounds, a good profit can be made.

TO SHOW AEROPLANE PICTURES

NEWPORT, R. I.—Maj. R. Peretti, head of the Italian special military commission for aeronautics in the United States, is to show motion pictures of the new Italian aeroplanes at a gathering to be held at LaFayette Theater Friday night under the direction of the aviation committee of the National Special Aid Society. The event is for the benefit of the aviators, and Allan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, will preside. Maj. Wallace McCutcheon of the British Army, is to speak. Mme. Lovett Del Valle, soprano, will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and a new war song, "Somewhere in France."

BREWERY TO MAKE SIRUP

MOBILE, Ala.—The making of sirup and stock feed from watermelons is now under way at the plant of the Dixie Fruit Products Company at the old Mobile Brewery, says the Register.

NEW INCOME TAX
LAW IS DEFENDED

First Assistant Deputy Shaw Says Higher Tax Rate in Massachusetts Cities and Towns Cannot Be Laid to Statute

Higher tax rates in Massachusetts cities and towns cannot be attributed to the operation of the new income tax law, according to a statement issued today by Irving L. Shaw, first assistant income tax deputy of the Commonwealth. On the contrary, it is declared that most of the communities will receive greater revenues through distribution of income tax receipts than would have been possible under former methods of taxing intangible personal property.

Mr. Shaw's statement, which is based on a careful study of statistics, follows:

"In the great majority of cases, analysis will show that the increase in budgets, due largely to war conditions, and the general rise in costs, is the principal cause of the higher tax rates in the cities and towns thus affected."

"The new income tax law will yield, according to present indications, well over \$12,000,000 this year. There are still many municipalities which have not notified the tax commissioner of their levies on personal estate for 1917, but from those already reported and liberal estimates in favor of the delinquent cities and towns, it is probable that less than \$5,000,000 will be necessary to reimburse them for the loss occasioned by the change in the law. Instead of \$9,500,000, or \$10,000,000, as was urged at the time the new law was under consideration."

"This will leave over \$3,200,000 of excess to be distributed to the municipalities in the Commonwealth as their share of the benefits of the new law."

"In many of the cities and towns more taxes were assessed on tangible personal estate this year than were assessed on all personality tangible and intangible, in 1915. This is due to the provision of the new law which made it necessary to file accurate reports with local assessors instead of leaving the valuation of tangible personality to their judgment as was the prevalent practice heretofore."

"The municipalities which show no loss will not, of course, share in the first distribution of the proceeds of the Income Tax Law, but they will benefit by receiving their share of the excess in proportion to their share of the state tax. A careful analysis of the facts and figures will, undoubtedly, show that the majority of the cities and towns in the Commonwealth will receive more revenue in the distribution of the income tax receipts than they would have obtained from taxing intangible personal property under the old method."

WALK THROUGH
A CHICAGO CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A fair share of the business of the Middle West which is done in those tall buildings fronting Michigan Boulevard, looking down into Grant Park, Chicago's "front yard," is transacted these days to the accompaniment of the bugle, the drum and the military band. The navy has planted a camp hardly out of the shadow of old Montgomery Ward tower, at the north end of Grant Park, and by the way, this camp of the Illinois Naval Reserve is named Camp Grant Park. Down toward the Auditorium, where the crowds come bulging out from the Illinois Central suburban station every morning, across from the famous hotel, stand the brown, wigwam-like tents of one of the army hospital corps.

These are broad grassy cresces. Plans for city beautiful work were thought of a year or two ago, and a start was made along the boulevard. Now where young men released from office buildings of the loop district for a noon hour played baseball only a twelve-month back, drill morning and afternoon jacks and their neighbors from the army.

As the business man high up in an office along the boulevard throws up his window in the morning, at 8 o'clock, preparatory for the day's work, he lets in the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and looking down through the mists of the morning mingling with the smoke from intervening railroad tracks, he gets a faint glimpse of the naval band standing under the broadly waving flag. There it is, clear enough through the haze, and the city man, pausing on the brink of the day's business, makes out the faint forms of what he knows must be the band, drawn up in a square about the staff. He makes out other figures here and there, motionless, capped with a speck of white. The strains swell up and modulate as vary the winds carrying them into the great market of the middle West, mingling with the railroad noises. The faint music ceases, and that moment the picture shifts into motion. Little figures running here and there, and business begins in camp and office building.

Later in the day, when the sun is up, those white-capped jacks look, from the city window, like nothing so much as a field of daisies. Then executive and stenographer are furnished with gusts of all kinds of marching music. The outlook over the boulevard into Grant Park these days is a feast. Now and then there is an aeroplane scooting around, but these are getting common and hardly worth stopping work to look at. The killed bagpipers from Canada's veterans, piping up and down Chicago's streets to help British recruiting, are always enough to drag a man from his desk, especially when

CAMPAIGN FOR
GOVERNORSHIP

Grafton D. Cushing to Begin His Activities in Contest for Republican Nomination at Oxford on Wednesday

Grafton D. Cushing is to begin his round of activities in the primary campaign against Governor McCall for the Republican gubernatorial nomination at the fair at Oxford, Wednesday afternoon. He will be afforded an opportunity to meet voters of Worcester County and may make a speech. Arrangements are being made at the Cushing headquarters, 609 Scollay Building, for other opportunities to meet voters at country fairs and political outings.

Senator Herman Hornell of Boston and Hubert C. Thompson of Haverhill, executive secretary of the Cushing campaign committee, were receiving callers at the Cushing headquarters today.

Governor McCall's campaign committee has not yet organized and definite arrangements have been made for the Governor's part in the campaign. He has already stated that regular duties will keep him occupied most of the time intervening before Sept. 25, the day of the primary election.

A letter, recognizing the impartiality of Chairman George A. Bacon of the Republican State Committee in the contest, has been sent to the chairman by Governor McCall. It contains a reply to a report that the Governor, if renominated, might not get loyal support from some of the state committee. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Bacon: With regard to some statements which have been published concerning the management of my campaign, if I am nominated for Governor, I would say that you and I have had no conference whatever on the subject and consequently there is not the slightest misunderstanding between us."

"My relations with you and with your associate members of the committee are fully cordial, and I have no doubt that you will do your full duty toward all the candidates on the state ticket."

"Surely the statement referred to did not emanate from me or from my office. I feel sure you will recognize that the State Committee is the servant and not the master of the party, and that you will do your utmost to effectuate its will."

COURTS MAY BE
ASKED TO ACT IN
BOSTON COAL CASE

Question of Legal Proceedings Comes Properly Before State or County Attorneys

Whatever court action follows upon the Federal Trade Commission's report on the Boston coal situation will be taken by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, Henry C. Attwill, or the District Attorney for Suffolk County, Joseph C. Pelletier. The former is on his vacation this week; the latter will return to Boston tomorrow. It is understood that evidence against certain Boston coal interests was laid before Mr. Attwill last spring, and that as a result he introduced several bills into the Legislature designed to limit profits on fuel and other necessities.

Several of these bills failed to pass the Legislature. Those that did pass were so modified as to lose a large part of their intended power. It is the opinion, nevertheless, of several Boston attorneys who were questioned today, that state or county action or both will almost certainly be taken, as a result of the federal commission report.

LYNN CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The conference scheduled for this morning between representatives of the Lynn shoe operatives and the board of conciliation and arbitration has been postponed to tomorrow morning.

4 More Days

Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday

August
Fur Sale

Four More Days—then every catalogue number will be advanced to full price.

For example—A Fur Coat catalogued \$5.00 Friday—will be advanced to \$20.00 Saturday—a Fur Set catalogued at \$9.50 Friday will be advanced to \$40.00 Saturday. Charge purchases on bills rendered Nov. 1st.

Furs stored without charge until Dec. 1st.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

you can feel the pride swelling in those bagpipes at encompassing "Marching Through Georgia." Besides, the pipers' marvelous bass drummer never ceases to be a wonder here. A solitary drum, doing no more than lead a half-formed squad of 40 past the Art Institute, on the sidewalk at that, frequently will catch an audience from some tall building, craning out in the possibility of that being a band going by and setting ready to tune up. It used to be that the city got a band now and then and was thankful for that, but now it is military music of one kind or another all the time. And of course, for things to see, the navy sends in some kind of a war vessel every little while. The Wolverine, one of the naval training ships, happens to be the only one just now off the lake front, a string of washing strung up to the front mast. But that is telling a secret—nobody in the city, from the bit of distance, could make out it is washing.

It certainly would not do to say that having the army and navy at it within a block was proving an inconvenience to business; and in some cases it is quite the reverse. A chap from Arizona happened into the office this afternoon. Out there, he said, they weren't entirely awake to the war preparation, hadn't seen any soldiers to amount to anything, etc. Well, you just take him to the window. "There, my friend, is the navy. And over here the army." This latter in subdued tones, because not much of the army is in sight. Unfortunately we happen to be just out of aeroplanes this day, or else the tableau would be perfect. As it is, these hundreds of jacks wheeling in precision are the first block of men of war our friend from the West has seen, and as he stands duly impressed, we feel quite recompensed for all the times that the wind has blown a note from a drum or horn between the pages of the day's business. Now that is the way that maybe a good share of Chicago, looking out of its high up windows across the Art Institute into the fields that used to make their best services a playground for the city's young men, views Uncle Sam at work as he is shaping the young men of many cities into his sailors and his soldiers. What do you say to taking your elevator to the street and walking over to the camp? It will be only a few minutes, not a bit farther than going over to your bank.

The way to get there is across the Randolph Street viaduct, down to the lake, and if you are not familiar with the Randolph Street viaduct, as probably few enough have been, that means crossing above very many railroad tracks, chuck full of box cars. They are icing cars half way over, the big blocks of ice lazily moving along on their runway until jerked off by a man with a boat hook and sent skidding down, over cars in between, to the last and favored row. To the left you get glimpses of the white deck works of big lake boats, of looming warehouses, and a sky line cut up with cylindrical water tanks, and then past coal dumps, and an enormous coal motor truck comes pounding and whizzing by and takes a sharp corner on the run.

To the right, up a slight incline, marked by a modest sign, is the entrance to Camp Grant Park. A wired fence, a Jackie with a Springfield over his shoulder walking to and fro, a small house, and three or four jacks in front of it. To the right, behind the fence, a quartet of field pieces, their barrels covered over, like horses' heads hid in the feed bag. A step inside, a glance at the flag staff around which the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" every morning, and a look across the green field and beyond to the imposing face of the city—and though it is but a step back to the buzzing essence of the metropolis, it is entirely gone and forgotten. This is soldiers' land, entirely self-sufficient and independent.

Just as out at the larger naval training station at Great Lakes, Camp Grant Park is in the mists of the morning. The boys point out their streets, numbered 1, 2, 3 and so on, of tents, and tell you that they are going to put in a lot more, for a capacity of 2000 men or so. They are rather proud of streets 1, 2, 3, and so on, and now when you come to think of it, they have reason to be. What better thoroughfares could be asked than those nicely cindered ones, which the city man, it must be admitted, regards with half an eye of reactionary regret for putting cinders on the park and the trouble they will make after the war. And those orderly tents, black and white, and so on, to let them dry off underneath, after the morning's scrubbing of their board floor. Everything looks very spick and span in sailorland, sufficient reason for pride, which these lads are quick enough to get up over their new surroundings.

You, being a city man, have come over to the camp with the thought that it must be the greatest thing possible, in the way of camps, to be tenting within a block of the loop district—that is to say, within five minutes of the center of the fourth city of the world. And you proceed to expatiate on this at length to the jacks in your company.

Oddly enough, your hearers do not wax quite so enthusiastic. Half of the men in the camp, you find, live in Chicago. They get out to go home every Wednesday afternoon and evening and then again over Sunday. Later on, you come to some automobiles, among them an uncouth looking racer, and are told that these belong to men in training.

AMUSEMENTS
AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD
PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50
on one steamship DORCHESTER
leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sat. Aug. 29.50. CAPE COD R. Co. Tel. 7, N. 221.
NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

CHEAPER BREAD THE NEXT AIM

Campaign to Be Launched by Food Administration When Wheat Price Is Fixed—Mr. Hoover Denies Interference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced at the offices of the Food Administration that as soon as the price of wheat has been fixed by the commission headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, a fight for cheaper bread to the consumer will be launched by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator. A statement to this effect is contained in a telegram to farmers of North Dakota over Mr. Hoover's signature. In it he disclaims any effort on his part to take part in price-fixing discussions there. He stated that his work is to see that the farmers get the rate fixed by the Government for their wheat, and that the operations of the profiteers and hoarders, is ended.

The telegram was in reply to this statement by Congressman George M. Young, published on Aug. 20 in the Fargo Forum and addressed to Morton Page, chairman of a resolutions committee named at a meeting of Fargo business men:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1917. 'Morton Page, Chairman of Resolutions Committee':

"Telegram received. Would advise that thousands of night letters have been sent to Harry A. Garfield, chairman of price committee. If Hoover can influence the committee the price for wheat will be \$1.65 a bushel. Tell Garfield without mincing words that the Government can grab this year's crop but cannot compel the farmers to grow wheat in 1918.

"No serious effort is being made by the Government to fix prices for steel, and other trusts are permitted to take advantage of war-time demands. Why should the war supply and demand be interfered with only as to farmers? The proposed revenue law shields the rich man and widens the gap between the chief barons upon the farmers, laboring men, and men of small incomes. On top of this the Government proposes to take another big slice out of the farmers, by destroying their market and commandeering their grain.

"This is an outrage. Say so in a flood of telegrams to Garfield. Do it quickly, because in a few days it will be all over, except the shout of the Allies, for whom Hoover is evidently the agent. Anything we get above \$1.65 a bushel will be on account of clenched fists-shaken in the faces of Garfield and Hoover.

"GEORGE M. YOUNG, 'Member of Congress.' Here is Mr. Hoover's reply, sent to the editor of the Fargo Forum:

"In reply to the statement in your issue of Aug. 20, Congressman Young appears to be under an entire misimpression. I have not only never proposed \$1.65 per bushel for wheat, but no other price either, above or below, nor have I given any advice or suggestions as to price to the committee appointed by President Wilson to determine a fair price. This body embraces not only a fair representation, but an actual majority of the entire farming industry, and it is composed of men in whom the whole country should have complete confidence to make a determination in the interest of a nation now engaged in a life and death struggle for its very existence.

"My duty is simply to see that the farmer receives this fair price, whatever it may be, and to see that the consumer obtains his bread without the speculative profits in between the farmer and the consumer, which were maintained over the first half of this present year. I assume the farmer no more wants to bleed the consumer by obtaining more than a fair price than he wants to be bled by the producers of food and other commodities, who are also being asked to maintain fair prices. It is a primary consideration that the country must have intense production of all commodities, and that the farmer must receive just returns for his effort, and I have no doubt that the President's committee is considering the problem in this spirit, and that every loyal citizen will accept it.

"HERBERT HOOVER." The Price-Fixing Commission held another session on Saturday. It is probable that an announcement will be made as to the price of 1917 wheat this week.

Wheat prices were discussed on Saturday in the Senate. Senator Gronna declared Government control would have a ruinous effect on production, and that instead of stimulating, would restrict it. He protested against the Government taking over control of the 1917 wheat crop.

"The farmers of North Dakota and neighboring States have been urging that wheat be stopped, and now that it has been they are not satisfied," interrupted Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

A telegram from farmers in Montana, urging that unless the Government fixed a price of \$2.50 a bushel for wheat the result would be ruinous for them, was read by Senator Myers.

Mr. Hoover Approves

Sends Support for New York Food Control Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has sent the following telegram in support of Governor Whitman's food control bill: "With regard to the pending legislation in New York, I think it is desirable to bear in mind that the federal administration can only undertake the control of a few great staples of non-perishable character, with a view to stabilizing interstate traffic,

so that, in order to secure the maximum benefits from these arrangements and to serve in the same manner local questions in other communities, it is necessary for states and municipalities to have organizations extending the federal administration. "Furthermore, federal legislation absolutely excludes any control of retail distribution and makes no provision for bettering local market conditions beyond some restriction upon detrimental wholesale practices. From every point of view, the adequate war regulation and permanent improvement of marketing conditions in New York needs efficient legislation."

Federal Food Surveys Careful Estimates of Stocks on Hand Arranged for

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food stocks held in retail establishments in New York City, and in the city and rural portions of 43 counties, in various parts of the country, are to be inventoried on Aug. 31, by a detailed and personally supervised survey, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates from these figures will make it possible to approximate the quantity of all food on hand in such establishments in the country.

To get this result, the counties have been selected with great care, including some as presenting conditions which will reflect varied types of life and industry.

The survey of retail stocks is only one of the four now under way, the other three being the stocks on farms, in wholesale commercial establishments and storages, and in the homes of the consumers. Aside from the cities and counties in which the detailed work will be done, the survey of retail stocks of food will be handled by schedules through the mails.

The actual work of making the surveys will be directed by the bureau of markets of the department, assisted locally by the agents of the bureau of chemistry and of the states' relations service.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the Canadian Senate recently the question of tide-water ports was under discussion, the Government being asked to take action to prevent the bulk of shipments purchased for the allied governments being routed via American ports.

One speaker stated that in spite of the fact that Canada had three transcontinental railways under operation, no less than 60 per cent of Canadian wheat was going through American routes. In 1916 of \$12,000,000 bushels of grain that passed through Port William, 180,000,000 bushels were sent over American routes. The same speaker pointed out that Quebec was 500 miles nearer Liverpool than was New York and he could not see why the Canadian port was not securing more of the business.

A reason given why the export trade of Canada was not more developed was that the land and ocean transportation facilities and rates had not been coordinated. Having regard to the fact that, to the Intercolonial Railway the Government had now added the Canadian Northern and the Transcontinental, the time had arrived when the Government should give attention to the question of coordinating inland and ocean transportation.

Montreal was alluded to as an example of what proper development could do for export business. In 1910 there had been hauled 21,000,000 tons at that port, this having increased to 62,000,000 tons in 1914. A senator from Quebec stated that the Quebec bridge would be completed in a few weeks and there would then be a close connection between the west and that port via the Transcontinental Railway.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA URGED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The recent speech of Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, on Home Rule for India, has naturally awakened many echoes from Indian public opinion. One of the most sensational of these responses is a letter to the press from Sir S. Subramania Iyer, a former High Court judge, who says:

"Before I was raised to the bench I was a congressman, and to me Home Rule is no new thing. I believe, and have long believed, that its early establishment is vital for the welfare of the country and the stability of the empire, and that it is therefore necessary to carry on a constitutional and educative agitation for it, as ordered by Congress at its last session. Believing this, I gladly accepted the honorary presidency of the Home Rule for India League. I cannot retract my steps. I will not resign my office, even if the league be declared unlawful. I am ready to face any penalties which may follow on my decision. In the words of the congress, after the war, to defend home rule is to me a civic duty, and that duty I will discharge. I call upon you my countrymen to do the same."

AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Archie Burns of 4 Huntley Street, Hartford, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Burns' companion, Lent Mansfield of Hartford, according to the police was thrown through the windshield when Burns drove into a line of stalled automobiles, bumping into the rear of one car and sending it ahead into a third, so that three autos were damaged.

SUGAR PRICES TO BE REDUCED

Beet Sugar Producers and Distributing Jobbers Pledge Cooperation—Consumers Must Regulate Retail Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The beet-sugar producers of the country, it is announced by the Food Administration, have agreed with the Food Administration to limit the price of their sugar to a basis which probably will result in a reduction of about 1½ cents a pound from the present price, effecting a saving of \$30,000,000 to the consuming public between now and the first of next year.

Owing to the holders of the remainder of the Cuban crop asking exorbitant prices for their sugar, according to the Food Administration, the price has advanced during the last few weeks by over 1½ cents per pound. The new Cuban crop will not be available until the latter part of December, and if this high price is to continue until that time, it is estimated that the American public will have paid about \$30,000,000 more for their sugar than would otherwise have been the case. The beet-sugar production of about 800,000 tons begins to come into the market during the month of September, and should furnish the bulk of supplies between then and the first of next year, when the Cuban crop will be available.

In response to a request from the Food Administration, representatives of 80 per cent of the domestic beet-sugar industry of the United States have been in conference with the Food Administration in Washington during the past week, and as a result of this conference these beet-sugar producers have reached the agreement to limit their price to a basis that will make possible the \$30,000,000 saving to the public.

The representatives of the beet-sugar producers have pledged themselves to secure the active cooperation of the other 20 per cent of the beet-sugar industry, and have, they say, every reason to believe that the action of the industry will be unanimous.

In order that sugar may reach the dealer without intermediate speculative profits between the producer and the retailer, the wholesale grocers of America have voluntarily agreed with the Food Administration to limit distribution charges in such a manner as to eliminate the possibility of speculative or exorbitant profits, and the Food Administration will be able, at a later date, to announce the price at which wholesale sugar should be delivered to the large consuming centers of the country. It will then be for the consumers themselves to see that they receive just treatment from the retail dealer.

It is the intention of the Food Administration to adopt certain measures which will effectually assure that this price shall not be exceeded during the coming year, even upon imported sugar, and it is hoped that as soon as the Cuban crop is available the price will be less than \$7.25.

It is desirable for the public to bear in mind, the Food Administration points out, in order for the Allies to be supplied with sugar from the West Indies in place of their usual source of supply, which is now cut off, that the public must reduce its consumption of sugar by every means possible. That there is room for deduction in consumption without hardship must be evident when it is considered that the average American consumption is about 85 pounds per person per annum, whereas the new sugar regulations in England limit the consumption to 21 pounds per person per annum.

This year, it is announced, the beet sugar crop will not be moving freely in the country before the first of October, and therefore there will be a few weeks delay before the reduced price becomes effective. This affords an opportunity for distributors and retailers to dispose of sugar purchased by them at a higher cost level.

SALEM CHILDREN PLAN EXHIBITION

SALEM, Mass.—The annual public exhibition by the children of the public playgrounds of this city, will take place Tuesday. It will feature a military parade and drill by the Salem volunteers, composed of the playground boys, and an exhibition in tents and booths, of the vegetables, canning products, sewing and other handiwork taught at the playgrounds during the summer.

The program will open at 2 p. m. with a parade of all the children, some 1500, led off by the Salem volunteers, in nine companies, all uniformed in rough rider suits, with miniature guns, etc. The girls' section in the parade will be featured by groups of 10 girls each from the nine different playgrounds, each dressed to represent a different kind of vegetable.

COAL CONSERVATION COURSE IS OFFERED

As an aid in the conservation of coal, freight, heat, labor and money a course in heating and lighting for janitors is being offered by the department of university extension of the State Board of Education. Notices to this effect are being sent to managers of public buildings and other large establishments, to school janitors and others who, it is thought, might be interested in such a course. James A. Moyer, director of the department, stated yesterday that extraordinary efforts must be made to prevent a waste this year in excess of \$1,000,000,000 due to the careless use

of coal. Coal conservation, Mr. Moyer declared, is a subject which should interest all who use the product, from the owner of many factories to the man who uses a few tons a year in an effort to satisfy his furnace. Unless the importance of the matter is generally understood very soon, the nation will be hampered in its endeavor to attain maximum efficiency in carrying on the war, he asserted.

MILLION BIBLES TO BE GIVEN TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements have been entered into by the American Bible Society with the Young Men's Christian Association for the distribution of 1,000,000 copies of the Bible, bound in khaki, size 2½ by 3½ inches, to the men of the United States Army in concentration camps and to those "somewhere in France," free.

The society immediately on the declaration of war by the United States started making preparations for a big demand, but it began sooner than expected and consequently their presses and binderies have been running night and day since the first of May trying to supply the demand. Even with this overtime work they are not able to put out the required number.

The United States has been divided into nine sections, each section being represented by a branch of the society, and through them Bibles are being distributed to individuals, societies, and wherever necessary. As far as possible this work is carried on through selling of Bibles and by popular subscriptions.

NEW YORK BANKS EMPLOY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Out of 51 banks and trust companies investigated by the committee on employment of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, all but seven houses employed women. In a large number

of these the employment of women is new policy. Women have been taken by such establishments in increasing numbers during the last few months; in home houses because business was increasing so rapidly, and in others because men were lost through enlistment and others on account of the anticipated loss through the draft. In the National City Bank 325 women are already employed, in the Guaranty Trust Company, 200; The Chase National Bank, 56; Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 76; and the Corn Exchange Bank, 70 in one department. Two classes of banks are employing women; those in which there is a future for women, with salaries in accordance, and those who wish to employ "green" girls at low pay to do clerical work only. In very few banks, however, opportunity is open to women for positions of highest responsibility.

FLEET OF DESTROYERS TO HUNT SUBMARINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The full extent of Secretary Daniels' vast program for destroyer construction has been made known. It is stated that the department contemplates the construction of no less than 160 of the speedy submarine hunters, in addition to those now contracted for and building, within a period of nine to eighteen months. Every yard where a destroyer could be laid down has been called upon to furnish estimates, while extension of building facilities at plants already constructing destroyers will be made.

It is further understood that the greater part of the naval construction program as applied to larger ships, battleships, dreadnoughts, battle cruisers and other first line and large scouting craft, will go by the board to make room for a hornet fleet of destroyers which will outnumber any similar flotilla in the world, with the possible exception of the British.

PLOT SEEN IN MARE ISLAND EXPLOSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The allegation that the Mare Island magazine explosion which killed five men and wounded more than 30 was caused by a time fuse, as alleged in a bulletin issued last week by the Navy League, is not borne out by the official memorandum issued by the Navy Department on Sunday based on careful study of the report of the official investigators.

The board found that the accident was due to "the deliberate act of some person or persons unknown," but was unable to form any opinion as to the exact method employed by those who were guilty of having destroyed the magazine. Such evidence, if any existed, is declared by the investigating board to have been destroyed in the explosion. Private detectives employed by the Navy Department are at work with agents of the Government in trying to run down the plotters.

NEW YORK GETS COAL FOR SUBWAY NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All fear of another tie-up of New York's subway system is dispelled by a statement issued this morning from the office of Vice-President Frank Hedley, which asserts that there is enough coal to run the subway today, and that more coal is expected sometime during the day.

WAR BILL VOTE DATE UNDECIDED

Senator Simmons Fails to Obtain Agreement to Definite Time—Postal Rates Section Now Under Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Simmons today was unable to obtain a unanimous consent agreement for a definite date for voting on the war revenue bill. Senators La Follette and Jones both announced that they would not consent to a limitation of time until the war profits and income tax sections had been definitely disposed of. Asked if he thought a vote would be possible this week, Chairman Simmons stated that he could not say, but that he hoped for a vote by Saturday, unless the debate on the war profits section consumed more time than had previously been anticipated.

After the disposal of the two sections which are at present the "bone of contention" between upward revision senators and those who are supporting the plan of the majority of the committee, it appears probable that debate on the remaining sections of the bill will be limited to 15 minutes for each Senator. Today the postal rates section is under consideration. After the disposal of this section, it is understood that the excess profits section will be taken up.

Senator Hardwick favors a graduated tax on advertising, and is opposed to the section of this title which would place a tax on first-class mail matter, except postals and post cards, of one cent in addition to the present two cent stamp, contending that the exemption of postals and post cards will divert a large part of correspondence to these forms of communication. He says this will result in no gain to the Government and will upset the Post Office Department.

Senator Weeks will move that the entire title be stricken from the bill in a speech in which he will point out that publishers cannot stand the additional burden in view of the exorbitant cost of print paper.

The struggle to conserve the wealth of the country to help pay the expenses of the war will broaden its scope in the Senate this week, when a group of senators who are pledged to a high war profits and income tax will make a determined effort to have written into the bill a much higher schedule of rates than that determined by the Senate Finance Committee. There are those who will demand an 80 per cent tax on war profits. Senators Borah, Johnson of California, Kenyon, Hollis and La Follette are among the senators who have pledged themselves to fight for an upward revision of the war tax bill. Aiding the "conservationists" is a statistician who today will furnish data on the swollen incomes some corporations are reaping from war profits. Preparations already made and an-

nounced by the "upward revision senators" presage one of the most spectacular struggles waged this session. Senator La Follette aims to have three main sources of revenue, war profits, taxes on incomes and taxes on liquor and tobacco, and if he succeeds in this attempt he will endeavor to have stricken from the bill all titles save those dealing with the above three subjects.

The bill was not taken up on Saturday, the Senate recessing, after a brief session, until today, for conferences of those prominent in the fight for and against increasing the tax levies.

Material changes in the bill are regarded as certain, with the amount of tax increases expected to be the crux of this week's contest.

MASONIC LODGE IS TO CELEBRATE

SAUGUS, Mass.—William Sutton Lodge, A. F. & A. M. is preparing to observe the fiftieth anniversary of its institution. The program will open with a service in the East Saugus M. E. Church on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 2 p. m., at which the speakers will be Benjamin N. Johnson of Lynn, the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, secretary of the Grand Lodge, and Horace H. Atherton Jr. of Saugus.

On Monday evening, Oct. 1, there will be a dinner at the Saugus Town Hall. Speakers will be Most Worshipful Grand Master Leon M. Abbott and Guy A. Ham of Boston. The lodge has about 253 members.

HARVARD MEN IN WAR WORK LISTED

Records being gathered by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin show, so far as the statistics have been compiled, that 5400 graduates and undergraduates of Harvard University are engaged in some phase of the war activities. The entire current issue of the Bulletin is devoted to a publication of this "war list." The first steps only have been taken to make a complete record of the war duty of Harvard men, and the Bulletin is continuing its work in order that eventually there may be in the annals of the college a nearly perfect record of the war service of its present and former students.

The records are being arranged according to classes, the class of 1848 heading the list, having one member. J. L. Wheaton, engaged in the war work, the next class on the list is 1866, being represented by F. H. Thompson. The class of 1867 is represented by Bellamy Storer of the Belgian Relief Commission. As the years progress the number of representatives of each class naturally grows. It is noticed that 1800 of the men are still undergraduates or men who graduated in June.

The class of 1920 has about 340 names; that of 1919 has 360, besides 85 in the graduate schools; 1918 has about 400 and 414 in the schools, and 1917 has 350 and 168 in the schools.

FARMERS USING WOMEN HELPERS

Committee of Women on National Defense Organizes Farm Centers Under Unit Plan—Work Is Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Farm centers for women organized under the unit plan is the latest development in supplying help to the farmers. Under the plans of the agricultural committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, the scheme has progressed rapidly and has been received with enthusiasm by the farmers. The idea of the plan is to provide work for employees of the seasonal trades, who during summer months are forced to remain idle.

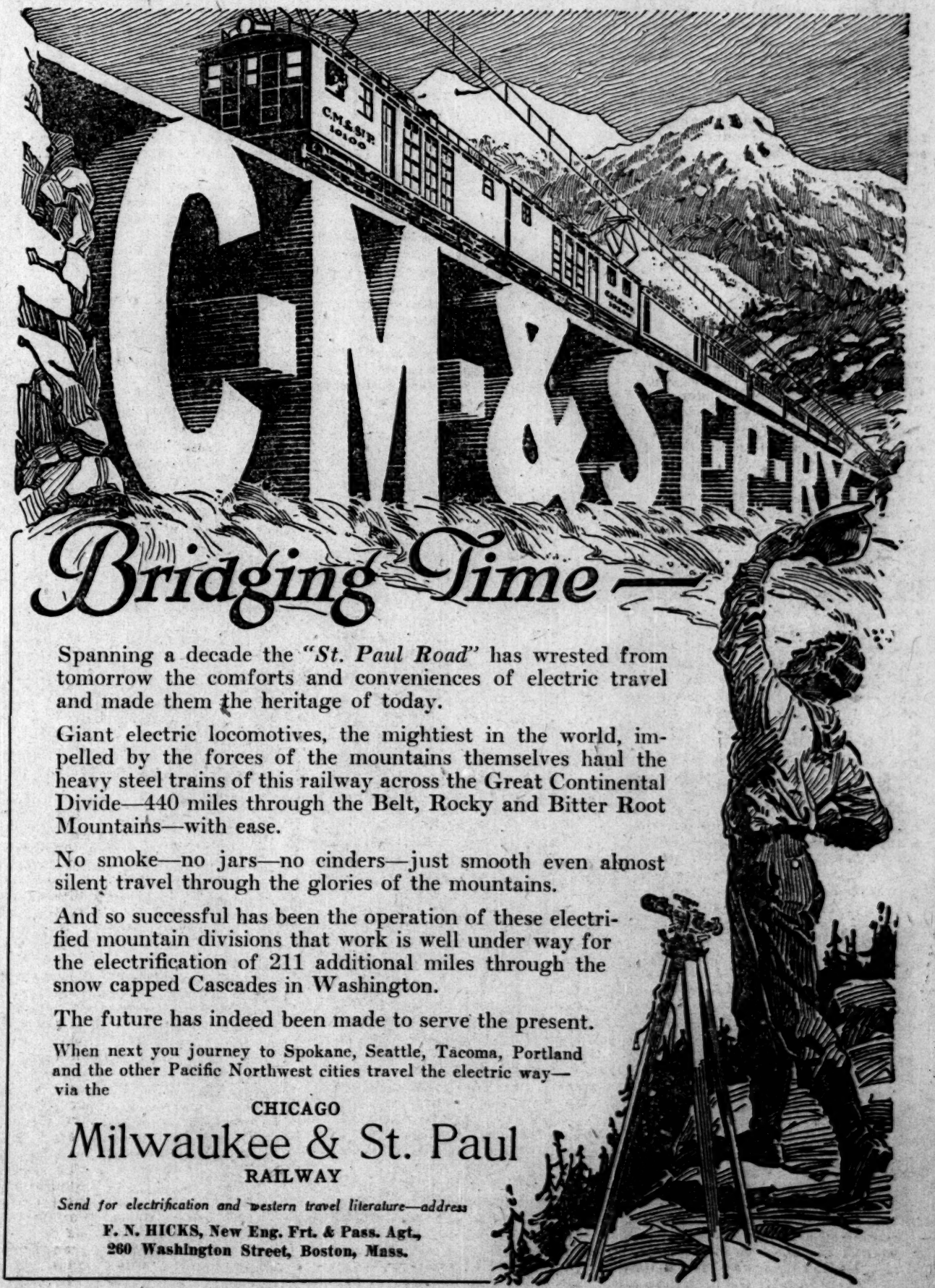
There are three classes of women reached through the unit plan: educated women, such as college students and teachers who wish to devote the long summer vacation in this form of patriotic service, the working women, strong but unskilled, who may eventually be developed into permanent farm laborers, and the factory workers in the seasonal trades, such as milliners, dressmakers and others.

It is expected by the committee that women farm workers will revolutionize agriculture, and that the work will not only be a war measure but a permanent undertaking.

When the farmer was first approached on the subject he said that girls of that type would not be of any use on a farm. Now he says that girls do more work in one hour than a boy can do all day, as the girls are conscientious. The work of the girls has been satisfactory to such an extent that they have been given complete care of several large Westchester estates where they work under the estate superintendent. It is believed that if it were not for girl workers the berry crop would have been ruined.

A camp has been established for girls at Mount-Kisco, New York, which is maintained by a group of residents of Westchester County under the direction of the standing committee on agriculture of the mayor's committee of women on national defense.

This camp is manned entirely by women and Miss Ida H. Ogilvie, professor of geology at Barnard College, is dean of the camp. The girls live in a house which stands in a great many acres of land, a few of which are cultivated by the girls to get practice for agricultural work and to produce whatever is needed for the table. Squads of girls are sent out from camp every morning in a large bus to work on neighboring farms and estates. They get a man's wage as soon as they are able to do a man's work. The sponsors of this camp are expecting it to be self-supporting within two months.



Bridging Time

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

and the British have found a way of reaching it from the sea, which may herald its eventual fall. A couple of English monitors, constructed with a view to this purpose and armed with guns of the heaviest caliber, joined a number of more or less similarly constructed Italian floats, also armed with enormous guns, in a bombardment of the Hermada and Trieste.

The effect, according to the Italian dispatches, was terrific, and the bombardment only ceased when the Italian infantry were ready to begin the assault upon the mountain, the attack upon which is apparently still taking place. Meantime the Italian troops in the Canale-Anghovo curve of the Isonzo having captured Monte Santo, which dominates the Bainsizza plateau, are pushing their way forward so as to clear this part of the front.

On the western front General Petain, pushing north from Mort Homme, has carried his advance up to the edges of the villages of Bethincourt and Beaumont.

Further north, on the British front, Sir Douglas Haig's army suddenly changed the theater of his attack, shifting it to the north of St. Quentin, where he has captured some highly fortified German positions east of Hargicourt and southwest of Le Cateau.

Monster Italian Cannon Shell Trieste

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official Italian dispatch from Rome contains a vivid description of a joint Italian and British naval bombardment of the Hermada, the principal fortress barring the way to Trieste. It also tells of an Italian advance up the fortified terraces of this great defensive position and announces the results of the employment of a sensational Italian device used for the first time in this momentous battle.

The following is that portion of the official dispatch from Rome that is made public:

"The bombardment of the Austrian positions was accompanied in the Gulf of Trieste by two English monitors, which shelled and struck the most vital points of the Austrian defenses with guns of such large caliber and long range as the Austrians never before experienced. The Italian Navy has surpassed in caliber and range every previous record by mounting on special floats, whose construction and detail are a profound secret, artillery of a power exceeding any armament on any Austrian dreadnought.

"The Italian Navy has devised and inaugurated a new system of naval warfare. This element of surprise was a part of the new enterprise in the Gulf of Trieste. While the artillery fire was in progress over the Carso, the Italian and English monitors, escorted by torpedo boats, motor boats, submarines and airplanes, proceeded to the Gulf of Trieste, crossing mine fields, and at 3 p. m. the English monitors opened fire against the Hermada slopes on the side opposite the Italian front, where the Austrian reserves and artillery had been concentrated.

"The Italian 305's were making hundreds of craters upon the sides and upon the high plateaus of the Hermada, while Italian monitors laid a still more terrific fire against the Austrian military buildings and depots in the city of Trieste. A large number of Italian airplanes were constantly in the air over the naval forces, expecting Austrian aerial craft to come out to drop bombs on the ships, but the Austrian fliers did not venture forth. The Austrian coast batteries opened fire, but the English monitors were not hit, refraining from answering the coast batteries' bombardment, and directing all their fire against the Hermada, stopping only when the Italian infantry launched their fire against the Hermada.

"At night the English monitors returned without having been damaged. The Italian monitors also stopped firing at night. During the bombardment smoke was observed near Pola, it being learned that it issued from the Austrian battleships which had steamed up, but did not dare risk coming out.

"The Austrian commander, discovering that the top of the Hermada was being dominated by the Italian artillery due to the intervention of the new Italian monitors, ordered the Austrian aviators to destroy the Italian monitors during the night. The enemy came out, but were compelled by the anti-aircraft guns to withdraw, after dropping a great many bombs without result, one Austrian airplane, remaining longer than the others, being shot down, its occupants perishing.

"Trieste is still under fire of the Italian naval guns, and the Italian successes are causing the Austrian command great unrest. The Austrians have lost more than four lines, which have been broken by the Italians; the twelfth Austrian division was annihilated; in a small zone on the Carso several Austrian regiments, notably the fifty-sixth, one of Austria's bravest, were wiped out of existence, and, while fronting an Italian army corps, the Twenty-third Austrian Army Corps lost 4433 soldiers prisoners, with two colonels and several other superior officers, among the 143 officers taken captive.

"The Hermada sees the Italian lines drawing nearer and nearer. Since yesterday the Austrians have been shelling the Italian lines with only the largest calibered guns which are of long range, all the smaller guns having been taken to the rear to prevent their being captured by the Italians.

"The Hermada is a mountain not of very high altitude, but extended and rocky and is isolated between the Carso and the sea. It is the strongest fortress barring the way of the Italians to Trieste. On its slopes are innumerable

deep grottoes which are able to accommodate and shelter the heaviest artillery. Guns of every caliber are spread over every side of the mountain. On the slopes of the mountain are fortified terraces, like great stairs, stretching from the base to the summit. An enormous number of machine guns protect the base of this fortress.

"The Hermada was attacked by the Italians from three sides, simultaneously from the front and the north by Italian artillery and from the sea by the batteries of Italian and English monitors. Airplanes at the same time were dropping bombs upon the Austrian works from the sky. During the artillery attack the mountain seemed like a volcano. The rock, concrete and steel walls were systems were seen to be giving way. The scene was one of terrible grandeur and lasted all night.

"In the morning the Italian infantry emerged and proceeded to the assault on the slopes while the artillery concentrated its fire on the summit of the mountain. The first Austrian lines, already demoralized, were broken and taken by the impetuous attack of the Bersaglieri, grenadiers and infantry, who discovered the nests of enemy machine guns and captured an enormous quantity of material and large number of prisoners.

"At this point the Austrian reserves were ordered to attack from their higher positions. There ensued a ghastly hand-to-hand fight, the Italians being completely victorious although the carrying of each terrace was equal to the conquering of the rampart of a fortress.

"The battle is still progressing on the rough rocky slopes of the Hermada. The Italians are advancing over the terraces of fire in the keenest expectation of winning the summit. The fall of the fortress is close at hand.

"The Austrian correspondents admit the impetuosity of the Italian offensive. The communiqué of the Vienna War Office says these are the severest days of the war on the Isonzo front. The Fremdenblatt of Vienna says the Italian command desires to reach Trieste by a direct route along the sea with three lines of attack and the same paper states that the battle is proceeding with the greatest consumption of ammunition ever known, and in conclusion asserts that the defense nearest Trieste will be attacked very soon.

"The Zurich Post says the Italian infantry and artillery, already tremendously superior to the Austrians, are daily becoming stronger. If one Italian battery is silenced, this paper says, from 10 to 20 new ones immediately take its place.

"It seems that the Italian command, knowing that a free Europe must issue from the victory of the Allies, is competing in bravery and action, bringing Italy's maximum contribution to the common effort of crushing the Central Empires.

"The genius of General Cadorna, which matured in silence, has heretofore chiefly observed in this organization of the closest collaboration between the different arms over a very large front, obtaining the largest results possible from the cooperation of the aerial and naval arms.

"The diversion that the Austrians attempted in the Trentino proves that they realize that they are losing. The enemy communiqué admits the superiority of Italy's offensive means. They admit also Austrian inferiority in the air.

"The laconicism of General Cadorna's bulletins, which do not indicate even the positions captured nor the objectives toward which the Italian troops are advancing on a front of 40 miles, is explained by the fact that the highly command does not desire to reveal to the enemy already uncertain on account of the great lengths of front, the aims and objectives of the attack. The battle continues extremely violent, especially on the Carso and the slopes of the Hermada. But the advance proceeds without interruption, the Italians destroying successive lines of Austrian defenses, consolidating the conquered territory and proceeding to the next Austrian line. Daily the number of Austrian prisoners taken increases."

Summary of Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Clash of opinion as well as of battle was revealed in yesterday's communiqué. Recent occurrences have severely shaken the confidence in German headquarters reports, however, and they are themselves to blame if the presumption is in favor of the British reports. In this instance the issue involved was less vital than in cases like Langemarck. It concerned important minor fighting southeast of Epehy in which the German communiqué of yesterday reported "We wrested from the English early this morning, by a surprise assault, Gillemont Farm, which they held."

The British report of this incident was as follows: "Early this morning the enemy attacked Gillemont Farm on both flanks. After sharp fighting parties of his troops succeeded in re-establishing themselves in a small portion of his old trenches northeast of the farm, but could make no further progress. Everywhere else the attack was repulsed and the farm itself remained in our hands."

So far as the British are concerned, the story is finished in today's communiqué, which reports the recapture by the British of trench elements lost northeast of the farm and the complete reestablishment of the position. The German also reported yesterday a French attack on Friday south of St. Quentin on a front of three kilometers, which was completely repulsed, leaving the Germans in full occupation of their positions. On their part, the French recorded only a minor French raid southeast of St. Quentin, which gave them 30 prisoners.

Recent precedents lead one to expect that when a German communiqué comes to hand it will contain some belated admission of the fact that they do not actually hold Gillemont Farm. These discrepancies may be explained

occasionally by the differences in time of drawing up communiqués. And the repeated reports of allied attacks on a big scale may be explained by the fact that to facilitate a tactical surprise on occasion the Allies repeatedly and at many points carry out their normal artillery bombardment as though an offensive were intended and when no offensive follows their lifting barrage the Germans may assume that it has been shattered by their own counterbarrage.

At the same time, the cumulative effect of these misinforming German communiqués is to indicate that the Imperial headquarters for the moment have lost their grip of the situation entirely. The week just closed has certainly gone not so much to the credit of the German command as to the credit of the Meuse to within an insignificant distance of the position from which the Germans launched their offensive last year. West of the Meuse, the French have reached the south side of Forges Brook.

Over 8000 Germans have been captured. In their account of the battle of Verdun last year, the issue of which coincided with singular infelicity with the offensive by which General Neville won back so much of lost ground, headquarters implied that their purpose had been not so much to capture Verdun as to push back the French positions, as otherwise these positions provided a favorable jumping off ground for the French offensive.

The inference, therefore, now General Petain is back practically where the French were before the German offensive last year, is that he is favorably placed for big operations and this in fact is so.

When the American strength materializes the Germans may find how complete has been their failure to close what their headquarters reported called this "postern gate into Germany." In Flanders what the Germans called a battle for the coast continues. Sir Douglas Haig's operations have, however, a bigger meaning than the Germans yet admit.

On the Isonzo, the Italians are hammering the Central Powers with tremendous effect.

While the Italian and British batteries and British monitors are pulverizing the surface of Montne Hermada, the gateway to Trieste by the coast, the Italians have captured, north of Gorizia the extraordinarily fortified Monte Santo which has long prevented Italian progress along the Isonzo and from which they can effectively attack the Austrian salient between this mountain and the sea. They have taken 20,000 prisoners, and the Austrian losses in killed and seriously wounded are reliably estimated at another 50,000. While these heavy blows all along the west continue, the Germans will find it difficult to act effectively in the east.

Saturday—The British are still tightening their grip on Lens, west of which last night they carried a short length of a German trench of some local importance. The casualties were slight. In Lombardy neighborhood also, during last night, the British captured an enemy post, securing a machine gun and some prisoners. Otherwise today's communiqué reveals nothing of importance in progress, except considerable artillery activity early this morning east of Epehy on the Cambrai-St. Quentin line.

Italian Isonzo Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—For the moment at least all attention is fixed on the Italian Isonzo operations. A week end communiqué from Rome sums up the whole situation in the opening words, "The battle is commencing to reveal itself in its vastness," and a semi-official statement recounting the villages captured momentarily lifts the curtain on the tremendous struggle which has been developing methodically since the opening actions on Aug. 18 for the Italian capture of Bainsizza plateau. It is not quite clear how much of the plateau is now in Italian possession, but the communiqué states that the troops "are continuing their advance toward the eastern border of Bainsizza plateau," after enveloping three lines of Austrian defenses.

Thus Monte Santo was outflanked and it would appear Mts. S. Gabriele and Daniele must be in similar danger. The veil of secrecy, which has been maintained over the whole operations, is a tribute to the efficiency with which the scheme has been planned and carried out. The immediate result of the campaign is to give General Cadorna a firm footing on the plateau and the fall of Monte Santo must materially help the operations in the mountains northeast of Gorizia and will eventually shake the whole Trieste defenses, threaten the Carso to the Adriatic. Three thousand prisoners are added to the 20,000 already accounted for and the guns captured now total 75, including two 305 millimeter heavy mortars.

Russians Recapture Height

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Russian troops northeast of Soveia on the Rumanian front recaptured a height which their opponents' assaults had at first forced them to relinquish, today's official statement declared. On the Black Sea front, the War Office said, troops cooperating with the Russian fleet raided Ordu, blowing up 11 motor boats.

Austrians in Retreat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Later reports from Rome emphasize the importance of the Italian attack on the Bainsizza Plateau. The depth reached by the advance amounts to as much as from four to six miles as the crow flies and the whole of the Austrian defensive system across the plateau has been overwhelmed from the flank and front and the Italian second army is now apparently advancing over difficult but less fortified terrain. In other words, on this

portion of the front it is said, the battle is no longer one of position warfare and the enemy troops are in full retreat before the persistent attacks of the second army.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In Flanders the artillery duel attained considerable intensity on some sectors. British reconnoitering advances at several points failed. There were lively artillery and infantry actions before our lines west of Le Cateau and on the farms lying in front of our advanced positions. St. Quentin again was brought under the French artillery, which caused a fresh fire in the town.

Along the Aisne front the firing was revived several times. After strong artillery preparation French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches southwest of Pargny. They were ejected by a counterthrust.

On the western bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the fighting activity was less pronounced. East of the river the artillery duel was again very intense. Enemy forces once more pressed forward from Hill 344, east of Samogneux, toward the north. They were repulsed by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting this morning (fighting developed near Beaumont (two miles northeast of Hill 344).

Military activity on the Russian front was limited to artillery engagements and small infantry clashes, according to the official announcement. It follows:

Near Dvinsk, Baranovichi and Tarnopol, at Zbrzy and in several sectors on the Caucasian front there have been lively artillery engagements and small post actions.

On the Macedonian front north of Monastir a powerful reconnaissance was successful for us. Northeast of Lake Doiran the Bulgarians repulsed strong British raiding detachments.

The supplementary report issued by general headquarters last evening reads:

Near Beaumont on the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), attacking French troops in the morning, after brief successes at the beginning, were repulsed by our counterthrust and driven back to their own positions. Otherwise in the west and in the east there were no large fighting actions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's communiqué says: "We carried out a successful raid this morning east of Oostervenne and secured a few prisoners. There is nothing further of special interest to report."

The official statement issued on Sunday night reads:

Early on Sunday morning we attacked and captured the enemy positions east of Hargicourt on a front of over a mile. Our troops penetrated to a depth of a half mile, carrying by assault the enemy strong points at Cologne Farm and Malakoff Farm, and have established themselves on the ground won. We captured 135 prisoners in the course of the operation.

Under cover of heavy bombardment, the enemy troops attacked early on Sunday morning in the neighborhood of the Ypre-Menin road, using flamethrowers, and succeeded momentarily in recouping the northwest corner in the recovery of the Cope. They were immediately driven out by our counterattack and our positions were reestablished.

Fighting of a local character also took place on Sunday morning southeast of St. Julien, where we advanced our line slightly. Luring the night the enemy troops, under cover of a heavy bombardment, recaptured a post taken by us on the night of Aug. 24-25 west of Geleide Creek, southwest of Lombardzyde. The hostile artillery has been more active than usual in the Neuport sector.

Owing to stormy weather there was little aerial activity on Saturday until evening, when successful artillery work was carried out by us with airplane observation. Some fighting took place. Three German machines were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes are missing.

The text of the Sunday forenoon communication follows:

On Saturday evening we attacked and drove the enemy troops out of a portion of the trench northeast of Gillemont Farm regained by them during the morning, completely reestablishing our former positions. Later in the night the enemy troops attempted a counterattack without success.

In the course of the night the Portuguese repulsed a German raiding party southeast of Laventie. To the Adriatic, German artillery has shown great activity during the night east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Lombardzyde.

Sunday—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Early this morning the enemy troops heavily bombarded the positions captured by us recently southeast of Epehy and attacked Gillemont Farm on both flanks. After sharp fighting parties of enemy troops succeeded in reestablishing themselves in a small portion of their old trenches northeast of the farm, but were unable to make further progress. At all other points the attack was repulsed. The farm itself remains in our hands.

A hostile raid was driven off with loss this morning northeast of Gouzeaucourt. We had no casualties. We advanced our line slightly during the night northwest of Lens and took a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday night reads:

In the Champagne our artillery, continuing its fires of destruction, caused within the German lines an ex-

plosion of gas reservoirs north of the Navarin Farm.

On the right bank of the Meuse our troops on Sunday morning strongly attacked between the Morfont Farm and the Bois de Chaume. Our attack was completely successful and gave us possession of all our objectives despite the stubborn resistance of the German troops. We captured their lines of defense on a front of four kilometers.

All of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois Beaumont, situated further north, is in our hands. Pushing further forward, our troops reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont.

A violent counterattack, debouching from the Waville Wood, was caught under the fire of our artillery and repulsed with heavy losses. We took a number of prisoners who have not yet been counted.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting was characterized at times by great violence in the region north of Hill 304.

Eastern theater, Aug. 25: The day was calm on the whole front. Several enemy detachments which essayed to reach our lines between Lake Presba and Lake Ochrida were repulsed. Allied aviators bombarded the environs of Demir-Hissar and enemy encampments north of Lake Malik.

An earlier statement says:

North of Verdun the night was marked by great activity of the artillery on the right bank of the Meuse, between Samogneux and Chaume Wood. On the left bank we progressed slightly south of Bethincourt. Our advanced post, are in the outskirts of the village and on the banks of the Forges Rivulet.

On the heights of the Meuse two attacks attempted by the enemy forces cost them marked losses without results.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

Sunday—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

There were artillery actions near Lafaux and in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny. On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy troops reacted feebly with their artillery; on the right bank the activity of both armies was quite lively. There was no infantry action.

Belgian communication: Calm prevailed during the day of Aug. 24. On the night of Aug. 24-25, a surprise attack was successfully carried out on the east bank of the Yser north of Dixmude. In the day of Aug. 25, the artillery activity was quite intense before Ramscappelle, Pervyse and Neucapelle.

Eastern theater, Aug. 24: The enemy artillery was quite active on the right bank of the Vardar and in the region of Koritza. Several enemy patrols were repulsed on the right bank of the Tchernia. British aviators bombarded enemy depots north of Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Western front: In the direction of Baranovichi the enemy artillery is displaying the greatest activity. The enemy aviators also are increasingly active in the same region. In the direction of Vladimir-Volski on Saturday night the enemy troops assumed the offensive against a section of our positions north of Shelvov. They were repulsed by our fire.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the enemy lines at several points.

Rumanian front: In the region southwest of the town of Sereth the enemy troops assumed the offensive. They succeeded in occupying part of our trenches, but were driven out immediately by a counterattack, and the position was restored. In the direction of Kedd-Vasareny enemy attacks northeast of Soveia were repulsed.

Caucasian front: Our detachments drove the enemy troops from the Shekhiva mountain line west of Ushnue to the valley of the Rudri-Shekhiva River.

Sunday—The Russian War Office on Saturday issued the following statement:

Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Baranovichi the enemy troops yesterday conducted an intense artillery fire, especially in the region of the village of Labuzzy.

On the Oginsky Canal the enemy troops, a battalion strong, after a terrific artillery fire, attacked our trenches in the region of Martynovka and occupied a part of them. A counterattack restored the positions. In the region of the confluence of the River Zbrocs our scouts made a successful reconnaissance, capturing 10 Austrians.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Oena insignificant enemy attacks were repulsed by the Rumanians. There was no change on the rest of the front.

Aviation: South of Smorgon our artillery brought down a German airplane in our territory.

Caucasian front:

Southwest of Gumushkhane one of our scouting parties reaching one of the Turkish supports surrounded four dugouts, showered hand grenades on them and then bayoneted more than 30 Turks. Having destroyed the dugouts, the scouts rushed upon the points of support and bayoneted a large part of the defenders, scattering the rest in the course of the operation.

In the valley of the River Klakht Chaya our scouting parties, breaking through the wire entanglements, attacked a company of Turks who, unable to resist the bayonet, fled.

West of Ushnue our scouting units, advancing from the line on Dalampar and Gulug to the west of Ushnue, continued to press the enemy forces and occupied the heights in the region of Mt. Tanvredag.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday says: The battle is beginning to reveal

itself in its vastness. The action north of Gorizia, from Aug. 19 onward, may be epitomized as follows:

The gallant troops of the second army, after having thrown 14 bridges across the Isonzo under the fire of the enemy troops, passed over the river on the night of Aug. 18-19 and proceeded to attack the Bainsizza Plateau. Directing themselves decisively toward the Jelenik-Vra front, they went around the three enemy defensive lines of Sommer, Kobelk and Madoni, which crossed there. Contemporaneously they attacked the same lines from the front and broke through. In spite of the enemy forces' most stubborn defense, the consequence of this bold maneuver was the capture of Monte Santo.

Our troops are now continuing their advance toward the eastern border of Bainsizza Plateau, hotly pursuing the enemy troops, who are making the most violent resistance, with large parties of machine gunners and with light artillery.

On the Carso yesterday the battle came to a standstill temporarily. Our small advances rectified the captured positions, which were consolidated, and the enemy forces' attempted counterattack failed under our fire.

The prisoners thus far number 600 officers and 23,000 men. We have captured 75 guns, including two 305-millimeter mortars and many guns of medium caliber, a great number of horses, an airplane in perfect condition, many trench mortars and machine guns and all kinds of war material, including several motor tractors loaded with ammunition. The enormous difficulty of sending supplies to our troops across a zone in which there are no roads has been surmounted in part because of the large supply depots abandoned by the enemy troops during their retirement.

Sunday—An official statement issued on Saturday by the Italian War Department says:

Since yesterday the tricolor has been flying on the summit of Monte Santo. The gallant troops of the second army, having broken through the line of defense at several points, are closely pursuing the enemy forces, who are retiring and defending the difficult ground yard by yard.

On the Carso the struggle is continuing round the positions captured by us and which the enemy troops vainly attempted to retake. In the incessant fighting the Salerno, Cantanzaro and Nurge brigades have distinguished themselves for their boldness and stubbornness.

The aerial activity was very lively yesterday. Our Caproni machines, after having several times bombed the Chiapovano Valley, crowded with enemy troops, flew low and engaged the infantry. Of the 233 airplanes which took part in the battle only one did not return.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Italian Theater—On the Carso Plateau and near Gorizia on Saturday, outside of unsuccessful Italian advances near Coritza, there has been relative calm. The Italian attacks, directed principally against Monte San Gabriele (south of Monte Santo) were carried out by the Palermo brigade with other Italian forces, of whom there were countless killed and wounded, without shaking the resistance of the brave defenders. The brave Austrian Ninth Riflemen particularly distinguished themselves.

On the plateau of Bainsizza-Heilgeheast we established our defense in the new line on account of the situation created by the combats in this place. The enemy troops attacked at several sectors after violent artillery preparations against the positions evacuated by us, and, while being strongly shelled, advanced into these empty places. Only towards evening was contact reestablished at points which had been isolated.

The number of prisoners brought in up to Aug. 23 amounts to 250 officers and more than 8000 men.

Aerial activity has been exceedingly lively. Assisted by British and French, the Italians are everywhere numerically superior, but this superiority is outbalanced by the bold, offensive spirit of our fliers. From Aug. 18 to 23, 12 enemy machines were shot down, six of them while being pursued. The group of Captain Benonovick has already disabled 15 adversaries. During the above-mentioned time we lost one airplane.

SPAIN TO BUY FOREIGN WHEAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—At a meeting of the Cabinet, considerable purchases of foreign wheat were decided upon, and the Minister of Public Works was instructed to negotiate with the merchant marine upon the necessary measures for the distribution of foreign coal.

The imprisonment of the Republican deputy Señor Marcel Domingo, continues to cause much comment and the Premier, Señor Dato, has just received Señor Bestiana, Conservative deputy for Tarragona, who asked that Señor Domingo should be now liberated, pressing upon the Premier's attention the question of parliamentary immunity to which the Premier's answer was that military law was in force at the time this action was taken and military procedure had to follow its course, but that at an opportune moment the Cabinet would consider the subject.

General Alfau, late Captain General of Catalonia, who was relieved of his office at the time of the trouble with the army a few weeks ago and of whom little or nothing has been heard since, has been passing his time near the frontier at Irun. From here he has sent a telegram to the Minister of War, General Primo de Rivera, complaining of certain rumors that are in circulation according to which a post was to have been given to him in the revolutionary Government. The minister has answered General Alfau in a telegram as follows:

"I have received your message. I beg of you to take no notice of the tales that have appeared in the newspapers where I suppose you have read statements which concern you. Your personality is sufficiently well known for me to attach no belief to such an invention."

Many more arrests of Republicans have been made and this policy seems to be pursued with thoroughness. Calm now reigns generally throughout the provinces.

The strike at the Rio Tinto mines has ended and so has also another strike that was started in the arsenal at Ferrol. Soldiers have been withdrawn from the streets and highways about Barcelona. There seems to be much reason to fear that the number of casualties in the recent disturbances is greater than was at first announced, especially in Bilbao. At the latter place the persons responsible for the derailment of a small train have been executed.

FLIGHT OVER DUTCH TERRITORY PROTESTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

An official communication issued by the Foreign Ministry says that in answer to the protest of the Dutch Government against a flight over Dutch territory on Aug. 18 by an air squadron, which dropped bombs, Germany has expressed regret and explained that a channel squadron had lost its way in the thick clouds.

The Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Government that this explanation does not justify a flight over Zealand and the provinces of Friesland and Groningen by two planes, one of which descended and the other of which was shot down. The Ministry is charged to renew the protest against the violation of Dutch territory by the dropping of bombs. At the same time the Dutch ministers to Great Britain, France and Belgium are instructed to ask these governments if airplanes of theirs, by participating in an air engagement, were culpable. In the meantime an examination is being made of portions of the bombs employed.

TANKS NOW AN ARMY UNIT

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British "tanks" are now a recognized unit of the army, an order announcing the formation of a "tank corps" having been issued. The personnel of the corps will be divided into technical and non-technical sections, the latter receiving rates of pay given their respective ranks in the royal field artillery.

RESTRICTION ON DESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The export of drawings, designs, specifications, and other descriptions, in writing of any kind of aeroplanes or other aircraft, or of engines, or other accessories of aircraft, has, by royal proclamation, been prohibited, without a license from the Air Board.

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP

Filene's

Splendid choosing NOW in

Fall suits, \$21.50 to \$115

That fall suits may have a royal send-off, there are new colors—at least a dozen of them—new materials, unending new ideas.

Coats button high and usually on the side. Coats and skirts are tighter and longer. The new cuffs, collars, buttons, belts, are a joy.

I. W. W. BRANDED WITH SEDITION

Declared Not to Be a Labor Union in Its Broadest Sense—Press Demands That the Society Shall Be Stamped Out

Efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World are, it is charged, intended not only to disrupt trade unionism, but to undermine the foundations of the United States Government. The press is outspoken against these and other reasonable manifestations. Extracts from editorials follow:

Rocky Mountain News (Denver)

The I. W. W. society is beyond the pale. It is branded with sedition and treason. It is not a labor union in the broadest use of the term. It was formed purposely to destroy trade unionism, along with all our economic and social institutions. Its avowed intent is to undermine society that there will be universal revolution. It is in sympathy with the enemies of the nation, because its leaders hold that when this country is endangered from without is the time to strike from within and overthrow society. The mainprinciple of the I. W. W. is William D. Haywood and his career of violence is too well known in this State to make his organization a factor in this particular section of the country. It is claimed that the I. W. W. leaders, when arrested by the military, were engaged in organizing labor camps to insure better working conditions. This will not hold water. The I. W. W. openly is a revolutionary order, bent at all times on creating discord between capital and labor. Its charter announces that there can be no peace until capital is overthrown. Its organizers counsel violence to gain the end sought. They flout the law and the courts. Just now they are busy preaching sedition in order to weaken the fiber of the nation. Present-day activities are declared by the Government authorities to be financed by German gold.

Denver News

On his return Mr. Root has been given public recognition at New York. The red flag of anarchy was being flaunted in different parts of the nation by the twin-breeders of disruption whom he found in that other land. The I. W. W. leaders, earning their German gold, were conducting in this country a counterpart of the campaign being waged by the imported American-Russian-German treason junta in Petrograd.

Worse than this agitation, however, were the efforts of certain American publicists to undermine the nation and deliver it to the enemy. An important duty has devolved on Mr. Root. He is peculiarly fitted for the work. He has undertaken it at once most effectively.

Chicago Tribune

We do not believe that the I. W. W. theory of the constitutionality of measures taken against them in the West will hold. But if as a question of law it did hold, it is hardly for them to complain of inconsistency. The I. W. W. does not scruple to preach, not the orderly reconstruction of our society, but its destruction by force. I. W. W. agitators have been preaching direct action, sabotage and destruction of crops upon which millions depend for life. They expect to be protected in this by the constitutional guaranty of free speech. If society in self-defense adopts their own method, the less they say about consistency the better.

The quicker the I. W. W. leaders and their misguided followers are impressed with the iron determination of the nation to protect itself from their vicious anarchism and with the ample power of the nation to protect itself, the better for all concerned.

Indianapolis News

The demand of the I. W. W. is that certain members who are now in jail be released under threat of a general strike unless the demand is complied with. If the I. W. W. may say whether the men belonging to it shall or shall not be arrested, there would be an end of society. No more impudent claim could have been made. If these men are guilty they must be punished, and punishment must also be inflicted on those who interfere with the administration of justice.

There can be no concessions in such a case as this. The courts and the police are not responsible to the I. W. W., but to society as a whole. There could never be a better time for proving to these misguided men that there is this country a government that is stronger than they are, a government that will not permit them to hamper it in the performance of the duties imposed on it by the war. In the present crisis there is no room in this country for traitors, pro-German or other.

Reno Gazette

The I. W. W. have never possessed the power they have claimed and which has been conceded to them by credulous newspapers and officials. They could not call an effective strike because they have no real organization. It is easy enough for their leaders to say they will tie up the industries of the nation and will call out all farm laborers, but they have no large, settled body of farm laborers or any other kind of workmen in their ranks, so the call would amount to nothing. The old illustration of seizing a nettle firmly and it won't hurt applies very appropriately to the I. W. W. situation. When the governors of the Northwestern states and Nevada met at Portland and discussed industrial conditions, they probably reached some agreement that would be the case and as a consequence the

power of the authorities has been exercised in an unobtrusive manner. An internment camp for the I. W. W. and all other traitors and disloyals would settle the question of how to make the home country permanently safe.

Toledo Blade

If all the labor troubles which are credited to the plotting, the agitation and doubtful patriotism of the I. W. W. really belong to them, then the I. W. W. are immensely more numerous than the claims of their most imaginative leaders make them out to be. They are putting their rival organizations of the American Federation of Labor into deep shadow. The facts probably are nearer like this. The I. W. W. created a violent anger against themselves. A public opinion condemned them, bred acts of retribution. It became easy then for unscrupulous captains of industry in the West to label all labor movements all strikes and demands for better wages and improved working conditions and standards, the work of I. W. W. lieutenants in German pay. It became just as easy to gain belief of such charges, to persuade statesmen far away in Washington that what the mountain West was dealing with was not the ordinary and chronic labor unrest, but the machinations of Prussian agents and American traitors. Not one of the belligerents has been able to conduct "war without suffering" at the same time from domestic discontent. Labor troubles are a thing which in our present stage of industrial development we must expect to have with us, quite irrespective of worries abroad. Unquestionably, some of the western disturbances were financed in Berlin. But just as surely, some were born of the general unhappiness over the costs of living, were developed over the usual conflicts between bosses and workers, had their beginning in grievances wholly remote from the war. The situation calls for the practice of the sense of discrimination.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post

Now that the Government has been forced in self-defense to give vigorous attention to the Industrial Workers of the World, public opinion should get behind it to an extent that will enable it to stamp out the illegal organization, which is as much opposed to the decent labor union as it is to the Government. It was because trade unionism would not lend itself to an anarchistic program that the Industrial Workers of the World organization was formed. Instead of its leaders being representatives of the great body of labor, they are repudiated by it. No organization has the right to preach murder, destruction of property or to spread sedition. Its policies of undermining the Government and creating disturbances in industry for no other purpose than to make trouble make the I. W. W. a crime in itself.

INDIANS GIVEN COMMISSIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The first list of the King's commissions for Indians is issued in accordance with Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons on Monday that the Government had decided that the bar to the admission of Indians to commissions rank in the army should be removed. Steps, he said, were being taken, therefore, to grant commissions to nine Indian officers belonging to native Indian land forces who had served in the field in the present war and had been recommended for this honor by the Indian Government.

An announcement in last night's Gazette states that the King has approved the appointment to the unattached list for the Indian army dated Aug. 25 of nine officers of native Indian land forces and further His Majesty has approved of their admission to the Indian army from unattached lists.

The following is the list of names: Capt. Zorawar Singh, M. C. Kanwar Amar Singh, Aga Cassim Shah Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, C. I. E. Kalik, Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Kanwar Pirthi Singh, Bela Sahib Daphle, Lieuts. Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, M. C. Kunwar Savai Singh.

VENIZELOS LETTER TO KING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—M. Venizelos laid before the Bureau of the Chamber today in the debate the decision of the powers regarding the islands, she began and is continuing a most ferocious persecution of the Greek elements in Turkey, and 250,000 Greeks have already been driven from Turkey and their property confiscated. There cannot be the least doubt that Turkey, with the audacity inspired by the unlimited support which she receives from Germany, will tomorrow pursue the persecution of Hellenism on even a vaster scale.

F. T. BOWLES' SUCCESSOR NAMED

Maj. Patrick O'Keefe was today named by Mayor Curley chairman of the Boston committee of public safety to succeed Francis T. Bowles, who has gone to Washington in connection with the shipping board work.

PROTEST AGAINST REDISTRICTING OF BELGIUM IS ISSUED

Note to Neutral and Allied Powers Against German Violations of International Law

HAVRE, France (Monday)—The Belgian Government has addressed a long and earnest protest to the allied and neutral governments against German violations of international and moral law in the redistricting of Belgium so that it will have two governments and two capitals, instead of one, and in deporting or arresting Belgian officials who resigned their positions rather than continue in office under the new régime.

The protest begins by the citation of Article 43 of the fourth Hague convention according to which an occupying power must, in so far as it is possible, govern occupied territory in conformity with the territory's own law. The protest then points out that this clause was violated by the Germans March 21, 1917, by a decree creating two administrative regions with capitals at Brussels and Namur and by decrees on April 13 and June 9 and 10, confirming the execution of the March proclamation. These decrees, says the protest, completely overturn Belgian law and gravely attack the Belgian Constitution, which divides Belgium into provinces and places the capital at Brussels.

The protest then takes up the part which Belgian officials remaining in Belgium played in the administration until certain of them have felt their duty to resign so as to show the sentiments which animated the entire body of Belgian functionaries.

The result of these resignations, says the document, has been to subject the country to new rigors contrary to human law. The German Government has denied them the right to refuse their services and has arrested and deported them to Germany, though when they originally agreed to carry on their normal functions it was under the express stipulations that the Hague tribunal conventions would be respected.

It is officially announced by the Belgian Government that the Germans have ordered the Bank of Central West Flanders, to transfer its funds immediately to Brussels.

About 1000 Flemish civilians have been deported to Zebrugge to do military work, according to the official announcement. Civilians also are being similarly employed at Blankenberge and near the Dutch border. Near Ypres the Germans are requisitioning barges in large numbers, but 55 out of 60 boatmen at that point have refused to work for the Germans, despite promises of good pay.

At Balines all walnut wood has been requisitioned to make rifle butts.

WAR ACTIVITIES SEEN AS REPLY TO POPE'S NOTE

(Continued from page one)

the Central Powers because it resents democracy.

In other words, the President has not been writing replies to peace notes, but he has been showing by actions how this Government is going "to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable."

It is known in every capital that the purpose of the Central Powers is to create a desert among the small neutrals about them. To hasten "a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable," the President has sent 30 ships laden with wheat, the first of them to go to Belgium. It has become obvious to students of international affairs here that the President and the Pope are in perfect accord on the desirability of "a peace just and durable," for the President has repeatedly urged that the world must be made safe for democracy, not for Germany alone. He has urged that the only just peace must eliminate the Hohenzollerns from a position where they may ever precipitate the world into another such conflict, and it is considered from the President's utterances that he regards a durable peace one that can only be assured by the smashing of a government that disregards treaties and agreements.

It has been pointed out in some quarters that the Pope's appeal places all the belligerents on the same footing and brings into the court of humanity the greatest criminal of the ages and pleads for him in the same tone and with the same vehemence he employs for the millions his sponsor has murdered. The Entente view, it is pointed out, is that any mediation is bound to be ineffective and even preposterous which by even a hint or inference places those who are suffering and battling to save the civilization of the world in the same category with the monster Prussian autocracy.

Viscount Grey, Mr. Balfour and President Wilson were on record for "a peace just and durable" long before the Pope made use of the expression, it is pointed out, and it is urged further that it is precisely what the enemies of Germany propose to have. So that more light has been thrown upon the fact that the day following the receipt of the Pope's appeal the President took a sudden interest in something the very antithesis of things ecclesiastical, just plain coal, bituminous and anthracite. He believes if the people of this country can get their supplies of coal at reasonable figures and if the Allies can get coal too for the operation of their ammunition factories, especially those making the kind of shells now blasting their way on the western front to "a peace just and durable," the country will "hasten a deliberation" of that subject. It is the same with steel and the same with food.

The United States, in fact, as has been made plain to The Christian Sci-

ence Monitor, is organizing the greatest army ever gathered in the western hemisphere, is increasing her navy to be the largest in the world, is preparing to give every dollar of her resources, is organizing all industries, teaching the masses economy and taking stock of all the food, the land, all its powers and all its resources, and is giving it all to the last man and the last cent "to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable."

TRAITORS MUST BEWARE IS EDICT OF M. KERENSKY

(Continued from page one)

ple I say to our allies it was the only reply we expected of them."

This remark was the signal for a great ovation directed toward the allied diplomats. Continuing, M. Kerensky, referred cordially to Rumania, whose people would, if necessary, find hospitality in Russia and to the troubled position in Finland, regarding which he announced that the Government would forcibly prevent the reopening of the dissolved Diet. The Government, he said, would resist the Maximalists and all their attempts to corrupt discipline. Despite a somewhat hostile attitude toward the mother country of certain nationalities forming part of the Russian State, the Russian democracy "will give them all they promised through the Provisional Government and all that the constituent assembly may decide to grant, but where, the limit of tolerance is passed, or where there is a desire to take advantage of our difficulties, we cry, Hands off."

M. Kerensky's speech roused much enthusiasm and he was loudly applauded at its close.

At one point in his speech, M. Kerensky said, "I say again that I will hide nothing from you, for we have come together for the first time to speak to you frankly, to tell you of the unbearable, the immense responsibility which we are bearing, despite all the blows we are receiving."

"Citizens of the State," he was passing through a period of mortal danger. I do not say more, for you all understand. You see it for each of you experienced it, in a different way. You all know the task incumbent upon you, for the struggle against a powerful, implacable and organized enemy demands great sacrifices, self-denial, deep love of our country and the forgetting of domestic quarrels.

"Unfortunately, not all who are able are willing to offer all this on the altar of their country, ruined by the war, and thus render the critical situation of our country more serious every day."

The Premier said his colleagues would describe the widespread disorganization in the country, adding: "In order to remedy this we must make all sacrifices, abandoning our personal and party interests."

M. Avskentiev, Minister of the Interior, and M. Prokopovitch, Minister of Trade and Industry, followed M. Kerensky. The Minister of the Interior described the task of organizing the provinces; the Minister of Trade and Industry told of the cost to the war.

The first year of the war, said M. Prokopovitch, cost Russia 5,300,000,000 rubles; the second year, 11,200,000,000 rubles; the third year, already 13,000,000,000 rubles.

Regarding the question of food, he said the country's position was extremely difficult; there was actual scarcity in several provinces and a minimum in Petrograd and Moscow. He was endeavoring to nurse such industries as remained, and he considered it necessary to control the profits of manufacturers in order to prevent them from becoming rich at the expense of the populace.

JUNIOR POLICE FORCE FOR BOSTON PROPOSED

William L. Roberts of 12 Holden Place, Roxbury, laid before Mayor Curley today a scheme for the establishment of a junior police force in Boston at a cost of \$42,000 annually. The plan calls for 80 patrolmen under a chief, a deputy chief, nine captains, eight lieutenants and eight sergeants. It would be the duty of the junior police to report infractions of the city ordinances that now, it is claimed, do not come under the notice of the police. The pay of the junior police, according to the plan, would range from \$6 to \$14 weekly for each member. Somerville has a small junior force supported by private subscription.

EAST AFRICAN WAR PROGRESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A British official statement on the East African war theater reports further advances of the British and the Belgian forces against the Germans. The statement says: "In East Africa the enemy has been driven back eight miles in the Tindi area. In the Kilma area the enemy has partly withdrawn toward the Libamkur Valley. Belgian columns are moving south from Killossa. "At Mpepos, 65 miles southwest of Hahenge, our columns have invested a considerable German force. In the southern area we are approaching Tunderu, the enemy's supply center."

BRIG-GEN. TRAUB PRAISES TROOPS

Commander of 51st Brigade Comes to Boston to Thank Governor McCall for the "Splendid Men" Given Him

Governor Samuel W. McCall announced today that he will go to Camp McGinnis, Framingham, this afternoon, where he will be the guest of honor at evening parade.

This morning the Governor received a visit from Brig-Gen. Peter E. Traub, commander of the fifty-first brigade, of which the one hundred and first regiment, made up from the old "Fighting Ninth," is a part.

"I came here to thank Governor McCall for the splendid men he has given me," said General Traub, "and to express to him my gratitude for what the State of Massachusetts has done for me."

Thousands of New England people flocked to the camps of the twenty-sixth division of the United States Army Sunday to visit the former guardsmen who are expected to do their bit for the cause of liberty. At Framingham, Westfield, Ayer, Boxford and New Haven the scene was repeated.

The throng was brought to the camps by recommendation of the commanding officer that relatives and friends visit them by Sunday. Many of the soldiers were given liberty Saturday night and on returning to their camp Sunday afternoon brought their relatives, who lingered until the notes of the bugles bade them depart.

It was a proud day for all, for the men themselves and the visitors. The crowds straggled about with their soldier escorts, taking undoubted glory in the fact that sons, brothers, cousins, nephews were ready to go forth for the protection of their country. At all the camps the soldiers were paraded in review before the thousands who lined the parade grounds. One estimate places the crowd at Framingham at 25,000. Here the one hundred and first United States infantry is quartered. During evening parade a letter to Col. E. L. Logan was read to the boys from Brig-Gen. Peter E. Traub, commander of the fifty-first brigade, which follows in part:

"I desire to compliment you and your regiment, one hundred and first infantry, on the magnificent showing made on the spirit and enthusiasm displayed yesterday at the impressive ceremony that marked the birth of your regiment at Camp McGinnis, Framingham.

"What I saw then convinces me that you command a body of men that only await the opportunity to show the stuff they are made of."

Brigadier-General Logan, retired, and Representative Gallivan were camp visitors.

At Camp Devens, Ayer, it is estimated that close to 20,000 people were present during the day. Among the visitors were Captain Loriot and Lieutenant Jégou, French officers who are instructing in this country. They were the guests of Capt. W. Van V. Warren and Capt. C. E. Salek. The French officers were impressed with the construction of the barracks and the general appearance of the cantonment.

Coast artillerymen to the number of 500 reached Camp Curtis Guild at Boxford Sunday from Maine and Rhode Island, swelling the number of soldiers quartered here to about 5000. At this camp it is estimated that more than 50,000 visitors gathered Sunday. Col. John H. Sherburne is in command of this field artillery brigade.

Company A, sixth regiment, was feted by the people of Wakefield before the men left for Ayer. A street parade was the feature.

The troops at Camp Bartlett were reviewed by Governor Keyes of New Hampshire and Maj-Gen. Clarence Edwards, commanding the twenty-sixth division. This camp quarters the one hundred and third and one hundred and fourth regiments of infantry, as well as numerous auxiliary companies. Major-General Edwards was in conference during the day with Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole, camp commander.

Practice at Rifle Range

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To receive instruction and practice at the Wakefield Rifle Range, men of ships at the navy yard and members of the navy and marine corps from Boston, Newport and Portsmouth will join the company of 125 men who have arrived here from the naval training station of the Great Lakes.

This range will shortly become the principal naval range in the United States, and detachments will be sent from here to Cape May, Virginia Beach, Charleston, S. C., and other places. Lieut. E. A. Harrington of Worcester is in command, with Maj. William C. Hartlee temporarily in charge of the range.

Company Seeks Recruits

A military company from Ft. Preble, Me., composed of seasoned men from Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, yesterday took possession of the park opposite the Wentworth Institute on Huntington Avenue, establishing camp in soldierly fashion.

The men are here to obtain recruits much in the manner in which the Kilites worked during their prolonged stay, and will probably be in Boston for five or six weeks.

Carpenters Rushed at Ayer

AYER, Mass.—Carpenters in overalls on Government work here are making as big wages as army captains, one employee receiving \$52 last week as his week's pay. Despite the seem-

ingly high remuneration, the Boston rate of 65 cents per hour is being paid carpenters, with time and a half for all overtime. Their schedule calls for an eight-hour day, but in the haste to finish the mammoth job they are working 10 hours a day and usually work on Sundays.

Carpenters' helpers are being paid 37½ cents per hour, as are laborers, on the basis of an eight-hour day. The foremen receive all the way from 50 to 75 cents an hour for a 10-hour day, but receive no overtime. Office employees and superintendents are paid for straight time.

Aviation Service Applicants

Already applications for commissions of first lieutenant as aviators and observation balloon pilots have passed the 1600 mark, and are increasing at the rate of 25 daily, these being received at the department aeronautical office at the Department of the Northeast headquarters.

Applicants are referred to the aviation examining board, and if they are approved, the applicants is enlisted in this branch of the service. In the future, only the number of applicants enlisted will be announced.

Pay Increases Recommended

Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, chairman of the wage board, has recommended an increase in pay for nearly every trade at the Boston Navy Yard, and these recommendations will be forwarded to Washington for approval.

This proposed increase is of a substantial nature, and if granted, will be much better than the wages paid skilled mechanics in private yards.

Trench Work Instruction

The second week of instruction for the 500 reserve officers now studying advanced trench warfare at Harvard commenced this morning, and a heavy program of work has been scheduled for the network of ditches at Fresh Pond.

Three sessions will be spent in the trenches, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the officers will be given a practical exemplification of the lectures given them by the French Mission. In addition, there will be six lectures, and two days will be devoted to combat exercises.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE UNIONS CONVENTION

Two hundred delegates will gather at Wells Memorial Hall next Saturday afternoon for the opening of the annual convention of the National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees' Unions. The business of the convention, which is expected to continue through Sunday and Monday, will relate strictly to governmental affairs, including legislation as to wages, hours of labor, working conditions, vacations, etc. It is anticipated that the organization will take some stand with regard to international affairs as well, probably considering war resolutions.

At 2 p. m. Saturday the gathering will be called together by M. F. O'Brien, president of the organization. At 8 p. m. dinner will be served at the Revere House. Speakers expected at this dinner include Governor McCall, Mayors Curley of Boston, Haines of Medford, Childs of Newton and Cliff of Somerville, also Edward F. Murphy, Boston commissioner of public works; James A. Sullivan, superintendent of highways; John Dillon, park commissioner; D. F. Byrnes, secretary of the park and recreation department; State Senators James P. Timilty, Edward F. McLaughlin, James Cavanaugh, and Edwin Mulready, state commissioner of labor, and Joseph Parks, of the Industrial Accident Board.

The federation is made up of 71 different organizations. M. D. Collins is secretary.

GREETING SENT MOSCOW COUNCIL

President Wilson Assures the New Democracy of Russia of Every Material and Moral Assistance by United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The steadfastness of purpose of the United States in the war is reflected, it is noted here, in a message of greeting dispatched Monday morning by President Wilson to the Moscow assembly. The message is as follows:

"I take the liberty to send to the members of the great council now meeting in Moscow the cordial greetings of their friends, the people of the United States, to express their confidence in the ultimate triumph of ideals of democracy and self government against all enemies within and without, and to give their renewed assurance of every material and moral assistance they can extend to the government of Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which the two nations are unselfishly united."

In voicing his conviction of the ultimate triumph of the ideals of democracy and self-government against all enemies within or without, it is the opinion that the President has given to the world another indication of the character of his forthcoming reply to the Pope's peace appeal. In his message to the Moscow assembly he speaks also of this country's readiness to render the new democracy of Russia every material and moral assistance. Here also, it is seen, is made evident the fact that the Administration does not purpose to permit any machinations of the enemy within or without Russia to defeat the fruits of the revolution from being realized.

Comment on the message of greeting is that it shows this Government has not been swayed in the least by the peace appeal.

The Moscow Assembly is meeting after several postponements. It was called by M. Kerensky as a means of getting all the various conflicting elements of Russia together on the common ground of national understanding. It is his preliminary step to bring about unity before the constituent assembly. The constitutional body meets later to formulate the details of the new Government.

GERMAN COAL STRIKES

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—Reports reach here that strikes of miners in Silesia last month reduced the German production of coal by more than 1,000,000 tons. Such a statement was made in the debate in the Reichstag main committee on the fuel problem. Vice-Chancellor Helfferich gave an urgent and earnest warning against further strikes. The Government report stated that production had been affected by inadequate food supplies.

Drink Dr. Swett's ROOT BEER

Keep It in Your Home and on Your Table

This delightful, refreshing temperance beverage has been sold in Boston and in New England for more than 50 years, but up to a very recent date only on draught at soda fountains.



It is now bottled and packed in cases containing twenty-four stone bottles as shown herein and may be ordered from your grocer or any one of the prominent bottlers in the principal New England cities. As you know, DR. SWETT'S ROOT BEER is non-alcoholic and can be used in every home. If you cannot get it from your grocer write or telephone to our sanitary bottling plant.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Robert Somers Brookings, who, with two other men, is to act as a purchasing commission for all supplies bought by the British, French and Russian governments in the United States, is a high-grade merchant and citizen of the city of St. Louis, Mo. His wealth has come from the banking business; but he long ago dedicated himself to a career of civic service, and the story of it is writ large in the educational expansion of the Missouri city's life, especially in the enlarged, reconstituted, and splendidly housed Washington University. Local musical interests also have found in him a generous and wise patron. Some years ago he was called to Washington, at intervals, for service as a trustee of the Carnegie Institution and of the Carnegie Peace Foundation; and the impression he made was so favorable that he has since been listed for service on a broad scale whenever the nation needed the highest type of business ability and sensible patriotism. Mr. Brookings is a Maryland man, with his collegiate education gained at an academy.

James E. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, pending trial on charges of impeachment alleging official misconduct preferred to the Senate of the Legislature by the House, was first chosen as State Executive in 1914. He then posed as a "business man's" candidate, justifying the claim on the ground of his being a farmer, banker, and extensive landowner. The State had suffered considerably from "politicians" during the first 10 years of the new century, and the people rose to the appeal that the comparatively unknown candidate made. Once in office, Governor Ferguson indicated that he would not pay much regard for the conventions of the post, and that he was a somewhat contentious person. Up to date his executive career has been stormy, with steady alienation from himself of some of the most substantial element of the population, including educators, preachers, and teachers of ethics. His recent controversy with the regents and alumni of the State University has aroused a constituency that is bent on terminating his political career, whatever may be the outcome of this impeachment trial, in which the basis of the attack is on the alleged remissness of the Governor in pecuniary affairs, and in relations with the State treasury.

Louis Kirstein, of Boston, selected to be chairman of the Board of Control named to define and protect labor standards in the manufacture of army clothes, is a prominent merchant of the city, and is conversant with the technical details of clothing manufacture, a knowledge gained by him while in business in Rochester, N. Y., and also in Boston as a vendor of clothing. He is a member of the directorate of the Boston City Club, and has been one of the outstanding leaders of the Zionist movement among the Jews of the United States, his primacy among New England Jews in this respect being unchallenged. His relations with the leading Jews of the country, men like Oscar Straus and Justice Louis D. Brandeis, have been close, and, at the same time, his record as an employer of labor, and as a combatant for social justice in connection with local and national politics, has made him respected and trusted by the workers of his race.

C. N. McArthur, of Portland Ore., a Republican Congressman from the third district, is sponsor for a bill in Congress which if passed, will substantially curb the activities of the anti-American press printed in non-English tongues in the United States. Possibly this lawmaker's interest in the issue involved is greater than it otherwise might have been because he served his time as a reporter on Portland papers before he decided to study law. Once out in the world, he began to get a foothold as a political leader, a delegate to county and State conventions, and an officeholder. In 1909 he became a member of the State Legislature, and later was Speaker of the House. After a term as secretary to the Governor, he again entered the Legislature and became Speaker by acclamation. He first appeared in Congress in 1915, and satisfied his constituents so well that he has been elected for the Sixty-Fifth Congress. Congressman McArthur has rural acquisitions in the shape of farms, orchards, and so on, and his hobby is the raising of cattle. His drive against the pro-German press has been incited by the flagrant conduct of journals on the Pacific Coast that are hostile, not only to the Government, but to society at large.

General Percin was one of the recipients of the Legion of Honor decorations bestowed by the President of the French Republic on July 14. France owes a great deal to General Percin, who, as an artillery expert has rendered the most valuable services by introducing particular methods which have been of the utmost value to the French army. Party considerations and political passions have conspired to deprive General Percin of the high consideration which is his due, and the action of M. Painlevé, the Minister of War, in ignoring all calamities, and in granting General Percin what he has so well deserved, is welcomed by all fair-minded people in France. General Percin is a regular contributor to *L'Humanité*, the organ of the Socialist Party.

J. Leonard Replogle has accepted the task and privilege of acting as buyer of steel for the United States Government during the war. He is a figure in the iron and steel world who has rapidly risen to the top through audacity and extraordinary ability. He is only 41 years old, and yet is head of the Wharton Steel Company and of the American Vanadium Company. When 13 years old he began work as an office boy in a steel mill in Cambria, Pa. His wages were \$5 a week. Within a decade he was vice-president and sales manager of the company, and in a position to

ON FUTURE OF FRENCH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—"In this transformation and this economic renovation of France, women's part takes the foremost place. Whether it is desired or not, it is inevitable that the French woman shall break the chain of social conventions which confined her to the home, and, under the pretext of continuing our home traditions, maintained women in a legal, moral and economic subjection." This is the conclusion arrived at by M. Louis Narquet at the close of a long and interesting article in the *Mercur* de France, in which he reviews the women's movement generally and more particularly as it has affected France during the war. Women, he continues, have become conscious of their rights and their capacities. They have learned the disproportion which exists between their condition and their capacity for work, their earning powers and their emancipation. They know that they are indispensable to national reconstruction. It is impossible to dam the torrent of such moral, economic, and social certainties. Does it follow that the generalization of women's work will necessarily mean the destruction of the French family and the disappearance of the home, which were, in the past, among the greatest factors of the strength of our race and of our civilization? It would be a great pity, an irreparable disaster. The condition of woman cannot escape the great law of evolution. Justice and social solidarity are written on its banner and these are the most powerful and the most moral motives of modern progress; they cannot result in harmful consequences. It is a matter of adaptation. It is always, certainly, preferable for women to be able to be at home, but will it be possible in the future, when already, before the war, so many women were forced to go out to make their living? Perhaps it will be possible to ameliorate home conditions of work. But in any case it will not alter the fact that woman will have won her right to emancipation.

The Frenchwoman is nearing her emancipation by her unlooked for conquest of her right to integral work, and she is reaching the goal in wholly favorable conditions, since she has successfully shown her capacity, and has become indispensable to the economic reconstruction of France. This is the complete reversal of feminism. Women were demanding political rights in order to win legal, moral and economic improvement of the conditions of life. Force of events has caused this amelioration in working conditions as a patriotic necessity and a demand of justice; it can no longer be prevented. The rest will follow by the logical and irresistible development of the evolution which has been unchained. The suffrage section of the Council National des Femmes has only to know how to wait. The fruit is ripe, and if it takes more or less time for them to pick it, the ultimate possession of it is unquestionable.

Quoting M. Latappy's speech before the Senate at the opening session of Jan. 9, on women's rights, M. Narquet declares that they are simply a matter of justice and that their realization is imposed upon Parliament: what is at stake is not merely "future electorates" to which M. Latappy had referred, but the political and social emancipation of women. It will certainly take place, he concludes, and it is an eventuality to which the Frenchman should be wise and patriotic enough to get used to now.

COLCHESTER TODAY

Colchester, or Camulodunum, the first Roman city in Britain to be honored with the rank of a colonia, was the capital of the British princes after they had submitted to the Romans.

Today, with its narrow and unexpected streets and networks of byways, houses with their overhanging roofs and gables, old homesteads with their shady gardens, Georgian manors, castle, priory, and abbey gates, it is indeed the ideal of an old English town. Wandering amid its earthworks and stones, one can picture it in imagination as it was in the days of the emperors.

Standing in the midst of the Essex lowlands of fertile valley and forest, where once the cry of bird and beast alone had echoed, with the white roofs of its villas and public buildings dominated by the mighty temple which Claudius erected in his own honor, it must have been a landmark to the eye of the traveler, and a persistent menace to the fierce, unconquered tribes that prowled over the watch, ready to swoop from their hiding places and sweep the lowlands free from the invader who had driven them forth.

Here it was that in A. D. 61 the Britons, maddened by their treatment at the hands of the Romans, attacked the city in huge force, and under the leadership of Boadicea stormed the Temple and devastated the town. And here, the outcome of that lesson, was erected in A. D. 65, the famous wall around the city, the stupendous remains of which still exist, and serve at a glance to sweep us back through the centuries to the time when along the great road which has reached to the tramp of armies to this very day, the Roman legions marched with their triumphant eagle.

Then those earthworks and ramparts must have glistened with shield and helmet, javelin, sword and spear, those Essex plains have become black with men, when soldier, citizen, freedman and slave alike, flocked to obey the command that under their hands there should rise up that great barrier which was to stem the rushing hordes of a wild and barbarous foe, who had dared to hurl its unskilled valor against the courage and discipline that had made the legions the masters of the world.

Those stones yet remain, relics of hands that toiled to bring them, the wall still stands, a memory of all that it must have cost to build—the work of men's hands, which now, like that mighty Roman Empire, has crumbled to decay. Here reached the cry of the sentry upon his outpost when the beacon fires flashed their warning that the enemy was out and marauding, and that each man should stand to his post, and the flying feet of the horsemen riding out awoke the echoes of the night.

But though the wall crumbles, the tradition of the men who made it lives on; today the old town teems with khaki, the air resounds to the rattle of musketry, the noise of gun carriages and the short, sharp word of command, and Colchester, as a military town, still remains true to her past.

MEMORIAL OF ITALIAN PATRIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The inauguration, on the Pincio, of a marble bust of Cesare Battisti, the Italian patriot and native of the Trentino who, while fighting in the Italian army was taken prisoner and executed by the Austrians, was the occasion of an extremely enthusiastic manifestation of popular feeling. Numerous flags and wreaths were displayed in the procession which included over 100,000 people belonging to all political parties. Representatives of the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Alpini to which Battisti belonged were present.



Town Wall, Balke Hill, Colchester

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by A. P. Wire

BY OTHER EDITORS

Freight by Aeroplane

TOLEDO BLADE—When Congress had the aircraft appropriation bill before it, a provision was offered which called for the creation by the Government of an aerial freight and mail transportation line, not for purposes of war, but for the peace that is to come. Yet so much has been done in western Europe in the development of flying machines that the carriage of light freight and letter mail is well within the realm of possibilities. Far-sighted industrial captains have foreseen that when this war is over there will be thousands of birdmen who will never be content with the slower, more prosaic surface transportation. There will be thousands of aeroplanes which will be an incumbrance to military establishments. And there will be an art of flying, the high development of the application of the aeroplane to the requirements of peace. The industrial masters are preparing for the time when, the war being over, aerial navigation becomes a commonplace of peace. The usefulness of a practical, punctual mail and freight carrying line is not to be disputed. Its success would probably be instantaneous. Were the Government reluctant to take the initiative, private enterprise, assured of the air-worthiness of the flying machine would enter the field energetically.

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NEW YORK WORLD—Control of

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vehicles having failed to effect street safety, control of pedestrians might be enlarged with advantage. Some improvement might result if, while penalties are made severer for drivers, corresponding penalties should be imposed on pedestrians for crossing streets anywhere except at guarded crossings or for passing in front of a moving car.

The Family of the Soldier

IOWA NONPAREIL—Congress has before it a measure which in some degree corresponds with the law in Canada which provides for the care of the dependent relatives of soldiers at the front. This measure should become a law at the earliest practicable moment. It should in fact have become a law before the selective draft was operated. It is unjust to the extent of being almost uncivilized to send a soldier to the front on \$30 per month and leave his family at home without adequate means of support. In substantially all the countries engaged in the war the families of soldiers at home are provided for by the Government. In Canada the Government pays a certain sum to a dependent wife and additional sum for minor children, the amount being fixed by the ages of the children. These government funds are supplemented by contributions from a patriotic fund which is provided by volunteer contributions. The plan being considered in Washington provides a system of insurance. This is proper and right. Let Congress figure out a system that shall be at once fair and just to all the people, especially to the men who go to the front and to their families.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Referring to the appeal recently issued by the Controller of Coal Mines to the gas industry, urging the substitution of water gas for coal gas to the greatest practical extent, with a view to effecting coal economy, certain factors have since arisen which require a reversal of this policy, and with a view to securing the maximum quantity of coal tar products, the Minister of Munitions now urges that all carbonizing plants at gas works be worked to the fullest extent, before any water gas, carburetted or uncarburetted, is manufactured at all. The Controller of Coal Mines, who is aware of the altered circumstance, will cooperate with the Ministry of Munitions in this matter, and will give instructions for all necessary coal to be delivered to gas works for carbonizing purposes.

FARM LABORERS ARE FREE FROM SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the Local Government Board, has issued a circular to local and appeal tribunals regarding agricultural cases, in which he intimates that the Government have found it necessary to make new arrangements with regard to the retention of men on the land. A large increase in the food production of the country is urgent, and the Government have theretofore given agricultural executive committees large powers, and placed upon them the duty of seeing that proper steps are taken to this end. In order to facilitate the work of the committees, it has been arranged that they shall be given some right of claiming the retention of men in agriculture, on the strict understanding that they will do all in their power to see that the agricultural labor is put to the best use, and that any surplus labor on a farm will be moved to another place where it is urgently required. In any action as to the retention of men, the committees must regard solely the interest of the nation.

Accompanying the circular is a memorandum for the guidance of tribunals, in which it is stated that if a voucher is issued by the executive committee stating that a man is employed wholly on farm work, that he was engaged in such work on June 1, 1917, and is employed on work of national importance, he is not to be posted for service with the colors or to be called up for medical examination or reexamination without the consent of the committee. This provision holds good, even though a substitute may have been provided or offered. If a man engaged whole time on a particular farm on farm work changes his place of employment the previous voucher by the executive committee will cease to be of effect; but they may issue a voucher for his new employment if this is warranted. Employment "whole time on a farm on farm work" is intended to cover the production of essential food supplies, and therefore includes the work of men whole time employed on a market garden exclusively in production of food of a kind and quantity of national importance.

Farm work covers the employment of men in agriculture as thatchers, or as drivers of engines or motor tractors (including tractor plowmen); but these men must comply with the conditions laid down if vouchers are to be issued in respect of them.



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NEW YORK RIVER NEEDS PRESSED

Appeal to Congress for Waterway Improvement at Hell Gate and All Around the Island of Manhattan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Adequate appropriation for deepening Hell Gate and the East River so as to permit the passage of war vessels from New York Harbor into Long Island Sound is being strongly advocated by the Merchants' Association. Although this improvement is being urged by the secretaries of the Navy and of War, much opposition is being manifested in Congress, especially on the part of members from the West. Some of the New York State delegation in Congress are also offering opposition. When the project for appropriating \$45,000,000 for improving the channel of the Mississippi River was under consideration last year, says the Association, the banks and business men of New York City were induced by their Southern correspondents to urge all members of Congress to support the appropriation. The improvement of Hell Gate to a depth of 35 feet and provided in the pending Rivers and Harbors bill would cost \$13,400,000. The amount of commerce passing through this waterway in 1915 was 74,178,177 tons.

In support of the project, Representative Murray Hulbert of this city says: "From the inauguration of President Washington to that of President Wilson, the Federal Government has expended about \$20,000,000 upon the improvement of the Port of New York. This is less than 3 per cent of the total amount expended upon all other rivers and harbors improving during that period. Its great natural harbor and the construction of the Erie Canal, enabled the Port of New York to excel in volume and value of commerce Philadelphia and Boston, and become the metropolis of America.

"Two-thirds of the water-borne commerce of the port of New York is accommodated upon 7 1/2 per cent of the total water frontage of the Borough of Manhattan. The inaccessibility of the great water frontage of the Bronx for ocean-going vessels, except by way of Montauk Point and through Long Island Sound, not only prevented the development of the water front, but retarded the commercial growth of that section of the borough which, from point of present population, would make it the sixth city if it were a separate municipality. This inaugurated a campaign for the blasting out of Hell Gate, and the general improvement of the East River. The existing project for the improvement of Hell Gate to a minimum depth of 26 feet was adopted in 1868, and in 1912, when it was about 70 per cent completed, was suspended. No general appropriations for its further improvement have since been made. Meanwhile its commerce, comprising 46,553,605 tons, valued at \$1,537,239,286 in 1914, increased in 1915 to 74,178,177 tons, valued at \$4,192,206,408.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB TO OPEN AT PANAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, P. R.—The opening of an army and navy clubhouse for enlisted men is an event soon to be achieved in Colon, owing largely to the efforts of Colonel Lamereaux, with the approval and help of Generals Plummer and Cronkhite.

Colonel Lamereaux says that it is planned to cooperate with the Y. M. C. A. He is a strong opponent of liquor and is doing all he can to help keep the moral tone of the men under his command as high as possible. The task is no light one, owing to the double national jurisdiction, but there are signs that the Panama authorities are taking an interest in the subject.

NOT TO USE PORTO RICANS

"We have absolutely no intention of hiring or using Porto Ricans in our work," said an official of the American Woolen Company at headquarters in Boston today, when asked if the statements of Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, delivered in Boston yesterday, to the effect that the American Woolen was to import 600 Porto Ricans for work in the mills at Lawrence were true. Similar allegations have been denied before by the American Woolen Company, and officials are emphatic in their statement that "no such plan is contemplated."

TELEPHONE WORKERS MEET

Representatives of 43 telephone workers' unions of New England, meeting in Boston yesterday, voted to strike, if necessary, in supporting Local 142 of Boston in their request for "a logical reason" for the alleged dismissal of 141 employees of the company recently. The delegates voted also to be present at the hearing before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission next Wednesday, on the reports that the company has curtailed the installation of private and commercial telephones for the duration of the war.

REAL ESTATE

Final papers have been recorded whereby the Commonwealth of Massachusetts takes title to the five-story brick and stone office building at 31 Beacon Street, which it took from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals last September. The property was valued by the assessors for \$117,200, of which \$86,200 applied on the 4537 square feet of land. The Commonwealth took over this property together with adjoining property to open up the view to the State House from Boston Common and thereabout. After taking over the property, work was immediately begun in demolishing the building, but the amount to be paid the society for the building was not fixed until recently when the final papers were placed on record.

DORCHESTER TRANSFER

Announcement is made today that the frame residence at 19 Mount Ida Road, near Bowdoin Street in Dorchester, has been sold by Edward A. McWeeney to William T. Lenehan et al. Boston assessors value the parcel at \$6000, of which amount \$1300 applies on the 4264 square feet of land which figured in the deal.

NEWTON CENTER SALE

Mrs. Mabel E. Goode has sold to C. F. Washburn the estate at 930 Center Street, Newton Center, consisting of a single house and 12,685 square feet of land. The house, being new, is not yet assessed, but the place is valued at about \$12,000. Sale was made through the office of Alvord Brothers.

MATTAPAN IMPROVEMENT

Coal pockets of some 2000 tons capacity, an office building and garage are to be built soon on the 30,000 square feet of land adjoining the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad tracks, by a new company to be composed of business men in this vicinity. The company is to be capitalized for \$50,000 under the laws of Massachusetts. It is the intention of the company to later erect a modern warehouse and lay tracks connecting the yards with the New Haven tracks. L. O. Perkins, treasurer of the Mattapan Coal & Storage Company, bought the property last week from John E. V. Hayden of Brush Hill Road, Milton, through the office of T. S. Richardson.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds for the weeks mentioned:

| | Trans- actions | Mort- gages | Am't of actions | M'tgages |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| Aug. 20..... | 58 | 29 | \$59,760 | |
| Aug. 21..... | 57 | 28 | 136,400 | |
| Aug. 22..... | 65 | 32 | 190,080 | |
| Aug. 23..... | 75 | 42 | 98,175 | |
| Aug. 24..... | 40 | 23 | 45,500 | |
| Aug. 25..... | 26 | 13 | 55,950 | |
| Totals..... | 322 | 167 | \$586,465 | |
| Same week 1916..... | 433 | 220 | \$682,622 | |
| Same week 1915..... | 349 | 186 | \$424,225 | |
| Week end Aug. 18..... | 431 | 203 | 1,066,144 | |

GERMANY SAID TO KNOW ALL SHIP MOVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—An American shipper of the American bark Christiana, sunk by a German submarine in June near the Azores, has reached this port with a receipt for his ship, signed by the submarine commander. It bears the name of J. Erlinger across the face of a German naval seal and receipts for the ship and some supplies the submarine took off.

The captain of the bark says he was halted by shots across his bows and that he and his crew left the ship in two boats. The submarine commander took them aboard and entertained them for two hours, gave them cigars, and drank wine with them.

The submarine commander refused to give a tow, declaring he had two more ships on his schedule, adding strength to the declaration that Germany is getting full information regarding American ship movements.

The submarine, according to the skipper, was armed with two six-inch rifles and two machine guns.

EXPLORER FINDS ENORMOUS GLACIER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, found an enormous glacier, second only in size to the famous Humboldt, in his far north wanderings, according to a telegraphic report received from him today by the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. MacMillan also reported discovery of two new islands. The explorer said he found the huts of the Greely "starvation party" of a score of years back, records of the British expedition of 1876 and other landmarks, including some of Peary's camps.

FREE NAVIGATION SCHOOLS

Three new free schools in navigation were opened today by the United States' shipping board's recruiting service, according to Henry Howard, director of recruiting in the Custom House here. They are at Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., and Astoria. The schools turn out men ready to be examined by the United States steamboat inspectors for licenses as navigators. The graduates are to be built by this Government.

MAYOR CURLEY TO SUPPORT BILL

Mayor Curley is going to Washington tonight to lend what influence he may, to pushing in Congress a bill aimed to place lynching under the federal statute that governs counterfeiting. The bill has been drawn up by former Assistant Attorney-General William H. Lewis. It is believed that the number of lynchings will tend to be reduced if they come under the jurisdiction of federal rather than local authorities.

HOUSE PROGRAM TO BE RESUMED

Deficiency Appropriation and New Bond Issue Await Final Action on Revenue Bill—Early Adjournment Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House leaders are reassembling preparatory to settling down to work immediately upon the completion of the War Revenue Bill by the Senate. It is practically certain that the bill will pass, at least by the last of this week, whereupon the House will begin consideration of the measure. If Senator La Follette succeeds in having higher taxes on incomes and war profits written into the bill, which plan is favored by House leaders, especially by the House Ways and Means Committee, it is thought that the bill will be passed speedily in the lower branch of Congress. It is not considered likely that there will be much discussion of this measure on the floor of the House, but that the differences between the two bodies over certain provision of the bill will be threshed out on conference.

After the passage of the revenue bill, the House will be confronted by a legislative program which does not point to anything save the merging of this session of Congress with the next. There has been talk of adjournment when the revenue bill is enacted into law, but this does not seem likely. Leaders of both parties say that they see no chance for adjournment.

There is also a report current that the President will address Congress in the near future, but if this is so the fact is not indicated by the statement of party leaders or by information obtainable at the White House. It is probable that President Wilson may address Congress, but it has not been officially given out that he will.

An estimated deficiency appropriation of more than \$6,000,000,000; a war insurance bill that will substitute a bond issue of over \$11,000,000,000 to finance another allied loan, to provide for the retirement of former bond issues, and issuances of new bonds bearing a higher rate of interest to meet domestic needs, are some of the problems which the House will consider after the huge war tax bill has been passed.

The Ways and Means Committee meets today to consider and report on the new bond issue. The war risk insurance bill has already been reported to the House by Chairman Adamson of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It is understood that continuous sessions of the House will be held following next Wednesday's meeting, even if the Senate has not by that time passed the War Revenue Bill. It is thought that the House, by speeding up its work, may be able to complete its share of the program by Sept. 20, unless the complications arising over the War Revenue Bill in conferences prove too difficult. It will then be up to the Senate to determine the time when Congress may finally adjourn.

UNITED STATES FIGHTS TO EXIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attention of Secretary Lansing was called Monday morning to an authorized interview with Lord Robert Cecil, in London, in which the British official stated that it was the intention of Germany first to crush France in 1914, then Great Britain and lastly the United States. The Secretary said: "That is also my belief."

It has been represented, not only by the Secretary, but it also has been repeatedly set forth by the President, that if the allies should by any possibility fall in the war, the United States would have to contend with Germany alone. Officials are so impressed with the truth of this situation that some of them at least are at a loss to understand the failure of the entire country to appreciate the gravity of the undertaking the United States is setting out to accomplish. As explained by Sir Robert Cecil and confirmed here, the United States is not only fighting for the cause of democracy but is actually fighting for its own existence.

STRIKE WILL NOT DISTURB SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Cessation of rioting, protection of cars in some sections of the city by wire screening, restoration of day service to about 50 per cent normal, the abandonment of all service at night, the advice from Mayor Rolph that municipal cars may be run over United Railroad Lines to the Union Iron Works in order that Government shipbuilding work may not be delayed and the State Federation of Labor call for financial help for the strike, were the principal developments in the San Francisco street car strike situation on Saturday and Sunday.

While violence has subsided, the entrance of the Chamber of Commerce, a strong and militant organization, into the contest on the side of the railroad seems to have intensified and broadened the basis of the trouble and opened up old and deep seated feeling between the Chamber of Commerce and those it represents on the one hand and organized labor on the other. The controversy between Mayor Rolph who has been very friendly to organized labor and Presi-

dent Koster of the Chamber of Commerce continues.

The following quotation from the Mayor's reply to Koster's charge that the Mayor is virtually responsible for the lawlessness illustrates the nature of the controversy and the situation generally. The Mayor says in part: "Doubtless you and your kind are disappointed because the police have not yet turned machineguns on the crowds. The world is changing all around you, and you and your kind don't know it any more than the Czar knew what was happening to him and Russia until it was all over. You still believe in Napoleon's whiff of grape shot."

SPIES SAID TO KEEP U-BOATS POSTED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The efficiency with which German spies are keeping the Kaiser's submarines informed of the movements of American merchantmen was described here today by the captain and members of the crew of the schooner Childe Harold, which was sunk by a U-boat off the French coast on June 21.

The schooner was stopped by the submarine. The captain immediately asked where the ships Sherman and Crossley were. These left New York at the same time the Childe Harold sailed, but only shippers and owners were supposed to know this. The captain said the German commander refused to accept food from the schooner, declaring he had been warned that food taken from American ships might be poisoned.

"The men were set adrift in a leaky boat and later were rescued by a British steamship and taken to Montevideo, whence they were sent by way of Rio Janeiro to the United States."

RAINBOW DIVISION'S CAMP IS FILLING UP

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Virginia's troops led the march of national guardsmen from many states into the Rainbow division's encampment here. The one hundred forty-ninth machine gun battalion from Lancaster, Easton and Reading, Pa., totaling 688 men and 35 officers, under Maj. Quentin O. Reitzel, is expected next. The Virginia contingent consisted of troops from Fortress Monroe.

The Maryland Coast Artillery, 182 men and three officers, commanded by Capt. Robert Gill, Baltimore, and two New Jersey units, are expected shortly. Indiana and Ohio troops are on the way.

CHINESE STUDENTS ALLIANCE TO MEET AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Program of the 13th Annual Conference to Be Held at Brown University Is Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The thirteenth annual conference of the eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance will be held at Brown University from Aug. 30 to Sept. 7, and an attractive program of meetings, addresses, athletic events and trips about the State has been arranged.

The alliance consists of Chinese students of both sexes who are obtaining their education in this country. It meets annually for the purpose of keeping Chinese students in America in touch with one another and to discuss the affairs of the homeland.

Following is the program for the conference:

Thursday, Aug. 30—1:30 p. m., registration begins at Brown Union; 7:30 p. m., opening exercises, with an address by President W. H. P. Faunce; 8:45 p. m., reception to delegates by President Faunce at the John Carter Brown Library.

Friday, Aug. 31—9 a. m., business meeting; 11 a. m., platform address; 2 p. m., track preliminaries at Andrews Field; 8 p. m., English debate. Saturday, Sept. 1—9 a. m., open forum; 11 a. m., platform address; 2 p. m., field and track meet; 8 p. m., Chinese oration.

Sunday, Sept. 2—Voluntary services, reunions, informal talks.

Monday, Sept. 3—9 a. m., business meeting; 11 a. m., platform address; 1:30 p. m., conference picture; 3 p. m., swimming; 8 p. m., interclub night.

Tuesday, Sept. 4—9 a. m., Chinese debate; 10:30 a. m., outing to Newport; 8 p. m., English oration.

Wednesday, Sept. 5—9 a. m., open forum; 11 a. m., platform address; 3 p. m., soccer or baseball; 8:15 p. m., public entertainment.

Thursday, Sept. 6—9 a. m., elections; 2:30 p. m., tennis finals; 7 p. m., banquet and awarding of prizes, inauguration of officers.

Friday, Sept. 7—Formal closing of conference.

C. H. Wang of New York City is chairman of the conference, with Irving T. Hu, Yarmouthville, Me., as secretary and Y. P. Sun, Ithaca, N. Y., treasurer.

The officers of the Students' Alliance

are: President, F. Chang, Bridge-water, N. H.; vice-chairman, C. K. Chung, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, T. C. Yu, Philadelphia; Chinese secretary, Miss S. H. Chen, Vassar College; English secretary, C. P. Chow, New York City.

Chairman of the various convention committees are as follows: Accommodations, S. P. Teng, Amherst, Mass.; athletics, W. Y. Chiu, Ithaca; cheer leader, S. P. Wo, Bridgeport; Chinese literary events, Y. L. Chin, Philadelphia; decorations, H. C. Chen, Baltimore; English literary events, K. T. May, Cambridge, Mass.; entertainment, L. T. Chen, Bridgeport; meals, T. C. Yeh, Northfield, Mass.; publicity, Stewart E. S. Yui, Ithaca; reception, T. L. Bridgewater, N. H.; resolutions, H. L. Huang, Columbia University.

SHIPPING EXPERT ARRIVES FROM FRANCE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A recent arrival at this port was Gaston de la Touche, a director of a French line of steamships, and a prominent shipping expert of France. His arrival marks the making of arrangements for purchasing of vessels for French shipbuilders. He represents the French Shipowners Association, and is accredited by the French Government to M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner who is in this country. "All of France was deeply touched," said M. de la Touche, "by the wonderful reception you gave to General Joffre and the other members of the French Commission, and you cannot imagine the enthusiasm in France over the arrival of General Pershing and his troops. We all feel, with your splendid brave army and the help that you are rendering us with your resources, we have passed the hardest struggle, and that we are nearing the day of victory."

PROPOSED LEAGUE OF EXEMPTED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal has been issued by the National Security League to all men receiving exemption in the draft to organize themselves into committees for the protection of the welfare of the relatives of the men who are going to the front. This movement the league hopes to develop into a national organization with branches in every state. Proffers of cooperation have already been received.

SHIPPERS AID CONSERVATION OF FREIGHT CARRIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports just compiled by the Railroads' War Board indicate nation-wide cooperation on the part of shippers in the railroads' campaign to make better use of existing freight cars, in order to be able the better to provide the increased amount of freight service which the necessities of the war have called for.

The reports which come from railroads, shippers and shippers' associations in all parts of the country show that practically every commodity, from coal and steel to food products, is being loaded now in a way to eliminate waste space in the cars, and thereby increase the number of cars available to shippers. It is estimated from these reports that during the month of July savings in space were effected by the shippers which increased the number of cars available for freight traffic by practically 120,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish, mackerel and grounfish were landed at the South Boston fish pier in small quantities today, and wholesale dealers' prices were correspondingly high. Steak cod sold as high as 14 1/2 cents per pound, and haddock 14. A total of 319 swordfish arrived as follows: 92, Edmund F. Black 74, Mildred J. 27 and Earl & Nettie 34. Mackerel arrivals: Thelma 35,000 pounds small fresh, and Norma 9000 small fresh and 200 bbls. salted. Grounfish arrivals: Eugenia 28,000 pounds, Claudia 36,000, Matthew S. Greer 31,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 61,000 and Robert & Arthur 26,100. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$6@9.50, steak cod \$14@14.50, market cod \$7.25@9.50, pollock \$8.75@9, large hake \$7@7.25, small hake \$5, and cusk \$7.25@7.50. Swordfish sold at 17 1/2 cents per pound and tinker mackerel 14 1/4.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Constellation 224 bbls. salted mackerel, British schooners Frances Willard and Annie M. Parker with salted fish from Canada, Mercantile and Enterprise from Maine ports, and two arrivals not reported Saturday, Robert & Richard 25,000 pounds halibut, 100,000 fresh fish, and British schooner Kite with salt cod and pickled herring.

At Mandel Brothers, Chicago "School preparation week"

"Completeness" the key note of our autumn display of apparel for young folks; apparel that will meet a mother's keenest expectations in the service it will yield for school wear. Youths' just demand for clothes smartness and serviceability likewise met with admirable selections.



"College Princess" frocks for misses

Conspicuously clever modes in navy serge, for misses of 14, 16 and 18 summers and girls of 13, 15 and 17. Ideal frocks for campus and general wear; illustrated; \$13.50, \$15, 18.50 and \$20.

Girls' chic French serge school dresses at \$10

Fetching new fall modes that achieve the ideal for school wear. One style pictured with pleated waist. For girls 6 to 14 years.

Junior fall school suits, 18.50

These of homespun in novelty mixtures—set off by a velvet inlaid collar; sizes 13, 15, 17.

Girls' zibeline school coats

Charming early autumn styles; large velvet collar; sizes 6 to 16 years; 8.75 and \$15.

School frocks at 2.50 and 2.95

Stylishly fashioned frocks of gingham and chambray in a remarkable variety of pretty styles. For girls 6 to 14 years.

"Gym" bloomers at 95¢ to 3.50

Practical models made of serge or sateen; for girls and young ladies. Fourth floor.

Young men's student suits, 17.50

Suits that were made especially for active boys, care being taken to select durable woolsens. Double breasted, sack and belted effects; sizes 33 to 40; 17.50. Second floor.

"American Boy" 2-pants suits at \$8.50

These fashioned of new rich autumn mixtures in styles and patterns assured of the approval of the most exacting school boy;

—made of good durable woolsens

and tailored in the same superior manner as suits which sell for \$10. The trousers full cut and full lined; seams taped; lapels padded; sizes 6 to 17 years.

Boys' shirts and blouses at 75¢

Fancy madras blouses; military collars; sizes 6 to 16, 75¢. Fancy madras striped shirts, French cuffs; 12 to 14 1/2.

Misses' blouses, \$6; new styles; 16, 18, 20 years. Misses' 9th Avenue cotton taffeta petticoats, 1.25; an excellent, durable fabric.

Wool sweaters, 7.75; for misses; brush wool; new heather-colorings. Third floor.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR

New York Prices Have Periods of Weakness and Rallies Are Rather Feeble—Boston Market Dull and Rather Heavy

Although generally strong in the early dealings today, there was little that was striking to the New York stock market. Fractional recession from opening prices took place in some issues, but the tendency of the list was to hold up. General Motors was quoted a point higher. New Haven sold up more than a point.

The local stock market in the first few minutes today was firm. New Haven gained half a point.

There was little change in either market late in the first half hour.

Later on New York prices became irregular, with a sagging tendency. There were numerous substantial reactions from the earlier best level. At midday the list continued mixed, but above the lowest in most cases. Trading was dull, and the market appeared to sag more from neglect than anything else. Rock Island 6 per cent preferred (when issued) opened up fractionally at 54 and went to 56. Steel common started the day up 1/2 to 122, but dropped to 120 1/2 late in the morning. Wilson and Royal Dutch were strong, the latter moving upward 2 1/2 points to 67 1/2. New Haven gained 1 1/2 to 32 1/2 and then receded to 32. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 1/4 at 11 1/2, fell away to 11 1/4 and came back to 11 1/2.

In the Boston stock market Copper Range opened up 1/4 at 58 1/2, dropped to 56 1/2 and then rallied a point. Swift was strong, and Gulf advanced nearly a point to 107 1/2. New England Telephone rights made a new low record at 12 1/2.

The New York market was generally heavy in the afternoon. Some issues reached the lowest of the session and were weak. There were scattered recoveries. Trading was dull. Texas Company sold at 176, compared with an opening of 180 and a previous closing of 177 1/2.

The Boston market also was dull and rather heavy in the late afternoon. New England Telephone rights sank to \$12.00, a new low level.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

| TEXAS & PACIFIC | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Third week August..... | 1917 | Increase | |
| Since Jan 1..... | 13,353,241 | \$32,490 | |
| Since Jan 1..... | 13,353,241 | \$1,584,076 | |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC | | | |
| Third week August..... | \$2,700,000 | \$160,000 | |
| CANADIAN NORTHERN | | | |
| July..... | | | |
| Gross earnings..... | \$3,844,000 | \$10,700 | |
| Net earnings..... | 900,000 | \$292,000 | |
| NORFOLK & WESTERN | | | |
| July gross..... | \$3,821,889 | \$976,768 | |
| Net..... | 2,051,861 | 304,627 | |
| Surplus after charges..... | 1,746,195 | 156,679 | |
| 7 mos gross..... | \$26,828,828 | \$2,626,650 | |
| Net..... | 13,734,502 | \$1,216,773 | |
| Surplus after charges..... | 11,940,058 | \$1,052,055 | |
| NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN | | | |
| Quarter ended June 30..... | 1917 | 1916 | |
| Operating revenue..... | \$2,229,661 | \$2,148,829 | |
| Net income..... | 252,747 | 229,756 | |
| Surplus..... | 252,747 | 351,705 | |
| CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS | | | |
| 6 mos ending Dec 31..... | 1917 | 1916 | |
| Operating revenue..... | \$944,219 | \$886,659 | |
| Net income..... | 127,070 | 142,309 | |
| Surplus..... | 47,044 | 62,854 | |
| ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO | | | |
| Quarter ended June 30..... | 1917 | 1916 | |
| Operating revenue..... | \$14,064,912 | \$12,601,588 | |
| Net operating revenue..... | 4,786,098 | 3,075,948 | |
| Net income..... | 4,201,967 | 3,424,992 | |
| Surplus after int. etc..... | 551,925 | 129,086 | |
| For 12 months..... | | | |
| Operating revenue..... | \$6,379,244 | \$6,408,490 | |
| Net operating revenue..... | 18,323,428 | 15,627,630 | |
| Net income..... | 16,660,976 | 13,452,304 | |
| Surplus after int. etc..... | 2,209,721 | 373,166 | |

(Decrease.) *Decrease.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

| Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are: | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|--|
| | Aug. 25. | Decrease | |
| Circulation..... | \$5,859,000 | \$13,000 | |
| Loans, due and paid..... | 458,576,000 | 5,358,000 | |
| Individual deposits..... | 307,518,000 | \$19,000 | |
| Time deposits..... | 123,330,000 | 4,126,000 | |
| Due to banks..... | 33,606,000 | 2,103,000 | |
| Exchanges for City Hse..... | 12,570,000 | 525,000 | |
| Due from other banks..... | 1,918,000 | 2,965,000 | |
| Cash in banks..... | 57,646,000 | 1,043,000 | |
| Reserve excess..... | 15,702,000 | 1,018,800 | |

*Increase.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
 Fair tonight; Tuesday probably fair; warmer tonight; fresh northwest winds.

For Southern New England Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday. For Northern New England: Fair to night; warmer in interior; Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers in northern portion; warmer in interior.

North Atlantic States for week: Fair and cool until about Thursday, when somewhat higher temperatures and probably showery conditions will prevail.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 68.10 a. m. 75
 12 noon 81

IN OTHER CITIES

| 8 a. m. | | | |
|-------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Albany..... | 62 | New Orleans..... | 73 |
| Buffalo..... | 70 | New York..... | 66 |
| Chicago..... | 70 | Philadelphia..... | 66 |
| Cincinnati..... | 64 | Pittsburgh..... | 66 |
| Denver..... | 61 | Portland, Me..... | 64 |
| Des Moines..... | 61 | Portland, Ore..... | 58 |
| Jacksonville..... | 78 | San Francisco..... | 58 |
| Kansas City..... | 71 | St. Louis..... | 68 |
| Nantucket..... | 70 | Washington..... | 68 |

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises..... 5:59 High water..... 6:27
 Sun sets..... 6:27 6:01 a. m. 6:23 p. m.
 Length of day..... 12:24 Moon sets..... 12:04 a. m.
 LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:37 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Alaska Gold..... | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 |
| Allis-Chalmers..... | 27 | 27 | 26 1/2 | 26 3/4 |
| Am Ag Chem..... | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Am B Sugar..... | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 88 |
| Am Can..... | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 |
| Am Car Fy..... | 73 1/2 | 74 | 73 | 73 |
| Am H & L pf..... | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | 13 | 13 |
| Am Int Corp..... | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Am Linseed..... | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Am Linsdpf..... | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Am Loco..... | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 |
| Am Smelt'g..... | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 | 99 1/4 | 99 1/4 |
| Am Steel Fy..... | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 |
| Am Sugar..... | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 | 117 |
| Am Tel & Tel..... | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Am Woolen..... | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Anacosta..... | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Asso Oil..... | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa..... | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| At Gulf..... | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| At Coast L..... | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| At Gulf ptf..... | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Bald Loco..... | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio..... | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| B & O pf..... | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Barrett Co..... | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Batopilas..... | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 |
| Beth Steel..... | 113 | 114 | 110 | 114 |
| Beth Steel pf..... | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Beth Steel B..... | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| BFGoodrich..... | 48 | 48 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| BFGoodrich pf..... | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Bruna Term..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Burns Bros..... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Butte & Sup..... | 5 | 5 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Cal Pac Cor..... | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 | 41 |
| Can Pacific..... | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 161 1/2 |
| Ct Leather..... | 89 | 89 | 87 | 87 1/2 |
| Cleather pf..... | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Cer de Pas..... | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Chan Motor..... | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio..... | 59 | 59 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| CM & St Paul..... | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 |
| Chl RIA & Paets..... | 30 1/2 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| Chl RIA pf..... | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| Chl RIA pf..... | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Chl & G West..... | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| C & G West pf..... | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Chl & N W..... | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Chile Cop..... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Chino Cop..... | 74 | 74 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| C & C & St L..... | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Col Fuel..... | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Col Gas & El..... | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Com Tab & R..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Corn Prod..... | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Corn Prod pf..... | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Cuban Steel..... | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Cuban C Sug..... | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Cuban C pf..... | 89 | 89 1/2 | 89 | 89 1/2 |
| Del & Huds..... | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 | 105 |
| Del & Lac..... | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Denver..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Domes Min..... | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Elkhorn..... | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Erie..... | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Fisher Body pf..... | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Fl & W W..... | 41 | 41 1/2 | 40 | 40 |
| Gen Motors..... | 113 | 113 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Granby Min..... | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Gt Nor Or..... | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Gt Nor pf..... | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Green Can..... | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Gulf States..... | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Home State..... | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Ill Central..... | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Inspiration..... | 74 | 74 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Int Con Cor..... | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Int Mer Mar..... | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Int Mer Mar pf..... | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| In Nickel C..... | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| In Paper..... | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Can City So..... | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Kelley Tires..... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Kenne Cop..... | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Lack Steel..... | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| L & E W pf..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Lehigh Val..... | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Max Motor..... | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Maxwell 2 pf..... | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Mex Petrol..... | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 | 94 |
| Miami..... | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Midvale St..... | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| M & S L New..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| MSP & SSM..... | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Mo Pacific C..... | 31 | 31 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Mo Pacific pf..... | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Nat Acme..... | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Nat Conduit..... | 34 | 34 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Nat Enamel..... | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| NRMM 2 pf..... | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Nat Lead..... | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| NYA Brake..... | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| NY Central..... | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 | 84 |
| NYNH & H..... | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| N & W..... | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| North Pac..... | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| N Steel..... | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
| O Cities Gas..... | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 50 | 50 |
| Ohio Fuel..... | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 | 49 |
| Out Silver..... | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| O & W..... | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Pacific Mail..... | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Penna..... | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Pere Marq..... | 18 | 18 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Pitt Coal pf..... | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| P & W Va..... | 28 | 28 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Pullman..... | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| Ray Con..... | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Reading..... | 87 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Repub I & S..... | 86 | 87 | 85 | 85 1/2 |
| Royal Dutch..... | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Ry Steel Sp..... | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Ry Steel pf..... | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Seab & L pf..... | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| S-Roback..... | 165 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 165 1/2 |
| Srs-Rbk pf..... | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Sinclair Oil..... | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 | 40 |
| Sloss Shef..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| So Pacific..... | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| So Ry..... | 78 | 78 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| So Ry pf..... | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |

*Ex-dividend.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 31 barrels 15 lbs apples, 21 cts berries, 6596 cts peaches, 5 cars watermelons, 7 cars cantaloupes, 4520 bxs oranges, 1351 lbs lemons, 2941 bskts grapes, 2732 cabbages grapes, 4928 bu potatoes, 1188 bbls sweet potatoes.

Poultry Receipts

Today, 275 pkgs.; last year, 771 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat, spring patents, \$12.50@13.90; special short patents, \$13.75@14; jobbing, \$14.50; spring clears in sacks, \$11.15@12.25; winter patents, \$10.75@11.50; winter straight, \$10.25@11.25; winter clears, \$10@10.75; graham flour, \$8.75@12.50; rye flour, new, \$9@9

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON CLOTH
MARKET QUIET

Volume of New Business Coming Forward Small—Prices Are Fairly Steady—War Factors Influence Trade Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton cloth manufacturers in this city and Fall River all agree that the volume of new business coming forward is small. On yarns, prices are firm, and on cloths, both fine combed yarn goods and on goods of print cloth yarn construction, prices are fairly steady. Cloth manufacturers cannot get the full prices that they were receiving up to two weeks or so ago, but the difference on standard goods is not more than half a cent a yard. This is small, considering the dullness of the market and the sharp decline in the raw material.

War factors are influencing the market in many directions. On yarn it is stated that 80 per cent of the coarse yarn spindles are now engaged on Government work and this reduces competition among spinners for civilian trade very greatly. On print cloths, the manufacturers are working on the large Government order placed a few weeks ago and are expecting additional business within two or three weeks. On fine goods the mill men have been surprised at the large volume of such goods as marquisettes taken by the Government.

On the other hand, there are reports from all over the country of shortage of labor. Some southern manufacturers tell of being unable to secure weavers for as much as 20 per cent of their looms. The shortage of labor is not felt in this city very keenly yet for the reason that many manufacturers have voluntarily stopped looms to sell part of their yarn which they can sell more profitably than by weaving it into cloth. But the time for actually calling a portion of the new national army into service is at hand, and this it is expected will result in production curtailment.

Offering of goods at second hand considerably under mill prices has been tested the holding power of the manufacturers during the last two weeks. It is stated that goods which are now worth 10 cents a yard are still being delivered on old mill contracts placed at 7½ cents. This situation permits buyers to reoffer these goods under mill prices and still realize a large profit. Southern print cloth mills have slashed prices during the last week to 20 cents on 33½-inch 64x60, but Fall River is staidier, according to all reports. Fall River sold only a small portion of its production during the past week, however, transactions in the Fall River market being estimated at only about 85,000 pieces.

A great deal of comment has been passed in the cotton trade by the efforts of a number of manufacturers of this city to try to change the terms of buying cotton so that they will not pay for it until it has arrived at the mill, and they have had a chance to see it. This may receive a great deal of opposition because many southern shippers could not comply with these conditions. Many mill men and most of the cotton brokers here are not optimistic over the chances of the mills succeeding in this movement, but some believe that it can be brought about gradually. Mill men say that they will do all they can to bring it about by giving preference wherever possible to spot cotton over cotton held in the South.

After several weeks of neglect, mill shares in this city suddenly became more active in the past week. Several issues, including Quissett, Manomet, Fairhaven, and Wamsutter moved up 2 or 3 points. A few issues in Fall River were stronger. Among those that showed advancing tendencies were Flint and Davis. The report of the Potomac mill showing that it had earned one-third of its capital in the past year, and the \$10 extra dividend by the Dartmouth probably helped to induce this new interest.

AMERICAN PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMPANY

The American Public Utilities Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1917, gross earnings of \$3,819,820, net earnings \$1,668,819, gross income \$1,769,173, net income \$1,688,490, balance after interest \$470,937, surplus after preferred dividend \$215,040. The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows cash amounting to \$122,020, profit and loss surplus of \$508,158, total assets and liabilities \$12,845,725.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Atlantic Refining | 95 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 98 | 102 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 227 | 231 |
| Standard Oil | 90 | 102 |
| Ohio Oil | 92 | 97 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 565 | 572 |
| South Penn Oil, California | 272 | 281 |
| Indiana | 760 | 770 |
| Kentucky | 270 | 280 |
| New Jersey | 592 | 598 |
| New York | 283 | 287 |
| Union Tank Line | 102 | 106 |

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

July earnings of the Northern States Power Company show these changes:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 1917 | 1916 | |
| Gross | \$235,481 | \$94,119 |
| Net after taxes | \$74,677 | \$4,229 |

COTTON MARKET
HAS DECIDEDLY
UNSETTLED TONE

Declines of Nearly Five Cents a Pound From June's High Level Shown at Times

The cotton market has been very weak and unsettled during the past week, prices at the low point of Friday showed declines of approximately 4 cents a pound, from the high levels touched after the publication of the August report, and of nearly 5 cents a pound from the high levels of last June.

Two factors have been connected with the growing aggressiveness of sellers, and the more active liquidation of long accounts—one of them being increased confidence in an adequate crop, and the other reports of increased offerings in the South.

With a favorable late season, it is considered fairly possible that crop estimates might be further increased. For this reason, perhaps, traders are not going so fully into discussion as to ultimate merits on basis of supply and demand for the season, as they are in considering the effect of the early movement.

The bearish proposition is that under present transportation conditions cotton will accumulate rapidly in the South as picking and ginning becomes general. Under normal conditions there is always a period when the daily outturn of the gin houses is materially in excess of immediate requirements, and the belief at present appears to be that the weight of these accumulating supplies cannot be sustained at this level of prices.

The ability of the South to hold and market slowing is not questioned, but it is not expected that there will be such holding, while prices are so attractive and in some quarters the market is considered almost entirely a question as to the price which will check marketing and promote holding in the belt. According to private advices during the week, farmers have so far shown a disposition to rush picking and get their cotton to market as rapidly as possible, with some advices going so far as to predict that rapid marketing will continue so long as a price of more than 18c. a pound is obtainable.

There have been rains in Texas. From more or less general talk of a fully sustained or improved condition during August, the grade now seems more inclined to look for a slight deterioration in condition. Because of the fact that the average loss in condition for the month is more than 6 per cent, however, the belief still prevails that the next report will show a considerable increase in the crop indication as compared with the month previous. Little change is reported in export conditions.

NEW ORIENT
TRADING FIRM
MAKES REPORT

Pacific Development Corporation Has Acquired Interest in Other Concerns, Says Statement

The Pacific Development Corporation, which was organized last January to conduct a trading business in the Orient and to enter into various industrial enterprises, has made a preliminary report to shareholders. Boston capital is largely interested in this concern.

President Bruce states that the company has acquired \$1,302,000 of the stock of the Pacific Commercial Company out of \$1,737,000 outstanding, (\$100 par) at an average cost of \$100.28 a share. Net profits of the Pacific Commercial Company for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1916, have been as follows: 1915, \$284,376; 1916, \$458,928. The company has also acquired \$565,000 of the \$579,000 issued stock of Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., at a cost of \$100 per share. Earnings of Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., for the 18 months ended Dec. 31, 1916, totaled \$205,746.

Hartmann Bros., Inc., all of whose \$500,000 stock is owned by the Pacific Development Co., shows net profits as follows since Jan. 1, 1915: Year 1915, \$125,382; year 1916, \$265,274; three months to March 31, 1917, \$81,778. The corporation has invested \$61,592 in the stock and notes of the Philippine Manufacturing Company, which is conducting a prosperous manufacturing business in the Philippine Islands, specializing in the extraction of oil from copra. Combined balance sheet of these controlled trading companies on the date at which they were acquired shows total current assets of \$7,505,666 and total current liabilities of \$5,285,755, leaving net quick assets of \$2,219,911.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

| | Sat | Fri | Aug | ago |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Highest grade rails | 73.34 | 73.01 | 72.51 | 72.51 |
| Second grade rails | 84.44 | 84.01 | 83.51 | 83.51 |
| Public utility bonds | 89.66 | 89.01 | 88.51 | 88.51 |
| Industrial bonds | 95.57 | 95.01 | 94.51 | 94.51 |
| Combined average | 89.25 | 88.01 | 87.51 | 87.51 |

*Advance.

MEAT SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago during the week ended Aug. 25 were 44,055,000 lbs., compared with 46,557,000 lbs. in the previous week and 45,612,000 lbs. in the similar week last year.

GULF STEAMSHIP
RECORD MONTH

June Statement of Earnings Contains Largest Gross Item in Company's History—Gain of 46.5 Per Cent

In its report of earnings for June the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies lines showed \$4,305,094, the largest monthly gross in the company's history. This was an increase of nearly \$261,000, or 6.4 per cent over the May gross and \$1,376,000, or 46½ per cent over June of 1916. The striking feature of the statement, however, was not so much in the gross increase as that the operating expenses of \$2,735,518 were \$153,415 less than the operating expenses of May.

Figured on the proportion of gross consumed by operating expenses the ratio in June was 63.5 per cent, compared with 71.4 per cent in May and 78.3 per cent in April. The low proportion of gross consumed by expenses means that not only was the entire gross increase saved for net but \$153,415 additional, making a total gain of \$414,301 for net as compared with the May report. As compared with June a year ago the net is more than half a million larger, or 47.1 per cent.

Only in one other month in the current year has the operating ratio been lower than for June and that was the 62.2 per cent in March. For the six months ended with June the ratio was 70.1 per cent. For each month the operating income, operating ratio and total income show:

| | Operating Income | Operating Ratio | Total Income |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| June | \$4,305,094 | 63.5 | \$1,589,576 |
| May | 4,044,208 | 71.4 | 1,155,275 |
| April | 3,995,638 | 78.3 | 863,680 |
| March | 3,666,005 | 62.2 | 1,234,476 |
| February | 3,311,930 | 71.9 | 728,276 |
| January | 3,122,941 | 71.5 | 1,033,246 |

This remarkable gain in earnings, however, was more than offset by the heavy charges for excess profits taxes. There was set aside \$450,000 for this purpose for June alone and the same amount appropriated for each month of the current year so that the total for the half year amounts to \$2,700,000.

The net income for the six months, therefore, showed a decrease of \$859,967 and indicates that even though the company will make fair earnings while its ships are commandeered by the Government, the net earnings hereafter will not approach the \$1,000,000 a month that was scored in May or March. During June all of the company's best boats were in the service of the United States Government and from now on many more of the remaining 79 ships will be taken over. The surplus for the current year for June, after the deduction of the excess profits tax and allowing for the preferred dividend, equaled 6.1 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent in May, 1.8 per cent in April and 4.1 per cent in March, after deducting the excess profit tax for each of these months. For the six months ended with June the surplus has equaled 17.2 per cent on the common stock after allowing for the preferred dividend and the excess profits tax.

The official figures for June and the six months ended June 30 compare:

| | June | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating income | \$4,305,094 | \$2,937,220 | \$1,871,531 |
| Operating expenses | 2,735,518 | 1,871,531 | 1,056,889 |
| Total income | 1,589,576 | 1,065,689 | 814,642 |
| Int and taxes | 887,137 | 135,933 | 135,933 |
| Net income | 982,448 | 929,755 | 678,709 |

*Includes \$450,000 war income and excess profit tax.

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating income | \$22,734,193 | \$15,593,616 |
| Operating expenses | 16,838,331 | 10,944,619 |
| Total income | 5,895,862 | 4,648,996 |
| Int and taxes | 3,564,449 | 819,963 |
| Net income | 2,331,413 | 1,829,033 |

*Includes \$2,700,000 war income and excess profit tax.

NEW YORK CURB

| | Bid | Asked |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Aetna Explos | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| do cts | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| Ark Petro | 46 | 49 |
| Ledge | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Butte & C | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Butte | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Calumet & J | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Canada Cop | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Cons Arizona | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Cons Copper | 9 1/2 | 10 |
| Corden & Co | 10 1/2 | 11 |
| Curtis | 43 1/2 | 45 |
| Dundee Ariz | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| First Nat Cop | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Glen Rock | 51 | 54 |
| Goldfield Cons | 51 | 54 |
| Grant Motors | 2 | 4 |
| Green Monster | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Hecia Mining | 5 1/2 | 6 |
| Hove Sound | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Hudson Bay | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Jacome Verde | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Jumbo | 28 | 30 |
| Lake Torpedo Boat | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Magma Cop | 45 | 48 |
| Marlin Arms | 115 | 120 |
| Maxim Munitions | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| McKin Dar | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| Met Petrol | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Midwest Ref | 178 | 180 |
| do Oil | 182 | 184 |
| Merritt | 37 | 37 1/2 |
| Solvay Tung | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Nancy Hanks | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| National Zinc | 40 | 45 |
| Nipissing | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Pearles | 18 | 20 |
| Rex Cons | 18 | 20 |
| Saulpa Ref | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Squayoh Oil | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Sinclair Oil | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Steel Alloy | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Stewart Mining | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Submarine Boat | 28 1/2 | 29 |
| Success Min | 28 | 30 |
| Troy Allison | 18 | 20 |
| Tuxpan | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| United Motors | 23 1/2 | 24 |
| Un Verde Est | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Utah Nat | 80 | 85 |
| U S Steamship | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Victoria | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Wright Martin | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Zinc Concent | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |

GOVERNMENT'S
STEPS AFFECT
COAL CONCERN

Despite Price Fixing, Pittsburgh Coal Company Expects to Make Large Profits

That the \$2 a ton price fixed on coal by the Government cannot but help affecting the profits of the Pittsburgh Coal Company cannot be denied but that there will still be a good margin of profit is evident. All contracts which the company renewed this year were made at an advance of from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a ton over last year's figures. Since the fixed price of \$2 a ton represents a reduction of only \$1 from the lowest contract price taken this year, it is apparent that profit will still be larger than those of 1916.

Under contracts now in force, a little more than half the year's output, or approximately 10,000,000 tons, is sold at a price of about \$3 a ton. The United States Steel Corporation has contracted for more than 30 per cent of the production, or more than 6,000,000 tons, on a cost basis, plus 20 cents a ton profit. For the remainder, about 3,000,000 tons, as high as \$3.50 will be obtained.

That is, of course, if this price regulation does not apply to contracts now in force, and in that event Pittsburgh Coal is expected to earn about \$28 a share for the common stock in 1917 after preferred dividends, depreciation, bond-interest and all charges.

If the \$2 a ton price is made to apply on present contracts, apparent profits can be very easily estimated on the basis that there will be an additional profit of about 25 cents a ton for every ton mined over last year's figures. In other words, net income after all deductions would be more than \$8,000,000 instead of the \$3,814,532 of 1916. Not only that, but it has been recently stated that the company's contract with the Steel Corporation has been modified so that there will be a larger income from that source. All things considered, Pittsburgh Coal seems capable of earning at least \$20 or \$21 a share for its common stock after the preferred dividends, even under the fixed price. This does not take into consideration the fact that, with a compulsory reduction in the selling price, labor and other costs would naturally be expected to be reduced somewhat. The exact terms of the Steel Corporation's contract is not, and probably will not even be known, but it may prove that this has been modified to an extent which will add \$2 or \$3 more a share to net earnings.

FURNACE FLUX
MARKETED HAS
LARGE INCREASE

Activity in Iron and Steel Is Cause—Average Price Up—Value Nearly \$14,000,000

The greatly increased activity in the iron and steel industries in 1916 caused an enormous increase in the quantity of limestone marketed for furnace flux, which amounted to 23,603,508 long tons, valued at \$13,336,882, an increase in quantity of 4,604,788 tons, or 24 per cent, and in value of \$4,284,535, or 44 per cent, compared with 1915. The average price per ton, according to returns made to G. F. Loughlin of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, increased from 51 to 59 cents. Pennsylvania, the leading State, increased its quantity from 8,625,636 to 10,019,046 long tons and its value from \$4,799,546 to \$6,768,374.

Ohio was second, increasing its quantity from 2,698,321 to 3,231,824 long tons and its value from \$1,321,921 to \$1,636,091. Michigan was third, increasing its quantity from 2,254,984 to 3,033,155 long tons and its value from \$763,029 to \$1,207,326. West Virginia ranked fourth, increasing its quantity from 976,044 to 1,451,700 long tons and its value from \$518,827 to \$966,031. Illinois ranked fifth in quantity and sixth in value, with 1,120,175 long tons, valued at \$427,058, and Alabama ranked sixth in quantity and fifth in value, with 867,785 long tons, valued at \$807,344.

Other states prominent as flux producers showed corresponding increases. Maryland, formerly a small producer of furnace flux, produced 146,276 long tons, valued at \$79,565. New York was the only important State to show decrease, its quantity declining from 732,181 to 657,788 long tons and its value from \$416,712 to \$405,774.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

The Republic Railway & Light Company reports for July and 12 months ended July 31, with these comparisons:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Gross earnings | \$388,002 | \$326,707 |
| Exp & depreciation | 297,982 | 196,867 |
| Net earnings | 190,019 | 129,840 |
| Other income | 10,344 | 324 |
| Gross income | 140,363 | 130,164 |
| Int & sub co divs | 84,221 | 68,816 |
| Net income | 56,142 | 61,348 |
| Pfd dividends | 25,957 | 25,957 |
| Balance | 30,185 | 35,391 |
| Gross earnings | 4,344,303 | 3,174,096 |
| Oper exps, dep & txs | 2,749,919 | 2,165,626 |
| Net earnings | 1,594,444 | 1,008,470 |
| Other income | 140,363 | 130,164 |
| Gross income | 1,637,638 | 1,138,634 |
| Int & sub co divs | 923,281 | 766,375 |
| Net income | 714,357 | 372,259 |
| Pfd dividends | 311,484 | 311,484 |
| Balance | 402,870 | 445,491 |

ELECTRIC STOCK INCREASE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Electric Bond & Share Company has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State calling for an increase in capital from \$1,600,000 to \$2,000,000.

AETNA COMPANY
IS PROSPERING

Concern Under Receivers Does Better Than Under Former Management—Profits Are Doubled in Little Over Month

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Receivers Odell and Holt of Aetna Explosives Company in a statement to stockholders outline results of receivers' operation from their appointment April 19 to July 31. In that period the company had profits from operation of \$1,648,056. In first seven months of 1917 the former management and the receivers operated the property for 3½ months each. The following comparison shows the improvement under receivers' operation, earnings being before amortization:

| | Receivers | Former Management |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| January | \$135,801 | Ap 20-May 31 \$1,453,929 |
| Feb (loss) | 177,129 | June 1-July 31 \$1,437,437 |
| March | 178,419 | July 1-Aug 31 \$55,650 |
| April to 19 | 99,130 | |
| Total | \$236,352 | 1,648,056 |

In each month since receivers took charge profits have been on the increase. In first 41 days of receivership, April 20 to May 31, profits were more than double profits shown by the old management from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1917, or 9½ months.

The report states that on taking charge receivers found unsatisfactory conditions at the plants and in organization. Lack of working capital entailed excessive charges for interest, demurrage, etc., and caused shortage in raw materials. These conditions not only involved increased manufacturing costs, but also decreased profits through decreased sales.

The receivers have made many changes in staff and have cut salaries approximately \$200,000 a year, in addition to centralizing authority and bringing about cooperation among departments, resulting in general increase in efficiency. They also annulled a number of raw material contracts taken at unfavorable prices and have made new contracts at better prices for practically all materials needed to fill contracts on hand.

A change in balance sheet has been made whereby "contracts, good-will, etc." item of \$3,524,512 and "financing and organization expenses" item of \$2,485,383 on asset side have been set aside for the time being, to present a conservative report. The two items, totalling \$6,009,900, are accepted as partially liquidated to extent of \$5,147,778 by amortization fund of \$5,074,558 and premium on stocks sold of \$73,620, which were shown on liability side.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Accounts receivable | 1,792,035 | 1,902,218 |
| Material on hand and in transit | 4,194,587 | 4,349,947 |
| Finished product on hand | 3,542,980 | 2,832,783 |
| Investments | 136,097 | 157,263 |
| Collateral securities | 314,000 | 314,000 |
| Deposits | 115,241 | 256,422 |
| Deferred charges | 2,485,388 | 25,489,962 |
| Financing and organization exp | 2,485,388 | 25,489,962 |
| Total | 30,602,876 | 30,602,876 |
| Liabilities— | | |
| Referred stock | 5,495,000 | 5,495,000 |
| Common outstanding | 12,568,290 | 12,568,290 |
| Notes on stock sold | 73,621 | 73,621 |
| Funded debt | 2,188,050 | 2,226,800 |
| Mortgage | 44,250 | 44,250 |
| Notes payable | 1,641,294 | 1,641,294 |
| Equipment notes | 100,048 | 100,048 |
| Other current liab | 2,867,132 | 2,867,132 |
| Amortization fund | 5,074,158 | 5,074,158 |
| Notes payable (Aetna) | — | — |
| Total | 5,551,341 | 5,551,341 |
| Assets— | | |
| Plants, mach, real est | 14,167,963 | 13,616,999 |
| Contracts, good-will, etc. | 3,525,512 | 1,005,618 |
| Cash | 225,281 | 1,105,861 |
| Cars and other plant | 225,281 | 1,105,861 |
| Equipment | 104,490 | 81,462 |
| Notes receivable | 1,792,035 | 1,902,218 |
| Accounts receivable | 4,194,587 | 4,349,947 |
| Material on hand and in transit | 3,542,980 | 2,832,783 |
| Finished product on hand | 496,933 | 157,263 |
| Investments | 136,097 | 157,263 |
| Goodwill | 314,000 | 314,000 |
| Deposits | 115,241 | 256,422 |
| Deferred charges | 2,485,388 | 25,489,962 |
| Financing and organization exp | 2,485,388 | 25,489,962 |
| Total | 20,602,875 | 25,489,962 |

AMERICAN RACE REMAINS CLOSE

Chicago-Boston Series Fails to Give Much of a Line on Which Team Will Win the Championship Pennant

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK
Monday — Boston at Detroit, New York
at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland.

Philadelphia at St. Louis.
 Tuesday—Boston at Detroit, New York at Chicago, Washington at Cleveland, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
 Wednesday—Detroit at Cleveland, Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at New York, St. Louis at Chicago, Detroit at Cleveland.
 Friday—Philadelphia at Boston, Washington at New York, St. Louis at Chicago, Detroit at Cleveland.
 Saturday — Philadelphia at Boston, Washington at New York, St. Louis at Chicago, Detroit at Cleveland.
 Sunday — Detroit at Chicago, St. Louis at Cleveland.

The eastern clubs of the American League have only two days more of playing in the western circuit of this baseball organization for the season of 1917 and then they will return home to their own territory where they will finish the championship season' playing against each other and then meeting the western clubs in

That the battle for first place in the championship standing is going to continue close up to the very end of the season is quite evident at this time. The margin between Chicago and Boston continues so small that the loss of one or two games makes the two teams change places. At no time during the past month has either team held what might be called a "safe lead" and it doesn't look as if such a thing were going to be possible during the little less than six weeks which remain.

When these two clubs met in their recent series at Chicago, the result was two victories each showing just how closely matched the clubs are when they are playing their best baseball. This was the same as the result of the last previous series they played in Boston, but it will not be the result when they meet next in Boston as there are only three games to be played on that visit and one or the other is going to gain a game or else conditions will prevent the playing of all the contests. Chicago expects to have Third Baseman Weaver back in the lineup before long and this will help the White Sox considerably. That they have done as well as they have with this player out of the game is very pleasing to the followers of the club.

Cleveland and Detroit continue to battle for third place in the standing. No other club is just now near enough to warrant its being picked as likely to take the position away from one of the western clubs. Cleveland has been playing more consistent baseball than has Detroit and the Indians are slight favorites to finish third, with Manager Jennings' men bringing up

There are also two clubs still in the race for fifth place and the honor of leading the first division. They are the New Yorks and Washington, and there is little to choose between them. It is a case of New York being far lower in the standing than she should be and Washington making a much better showing than was expected of the Senators when the season opened last April. If the two teams continue as they have been going during the season, Washington will pass New York before the final games are played. Should New York, however, rise to the kind of ball it ought to play, the Highlanders ought to be able to remain where they are.

Two other clubs are now battling for seventh place in the standing. Here, as in the case of New York and Washington, one of the clubs is far lower than it should be with the other team playing better than was expected of it at the start. Just why St. Louis is not occupying a first-division place is hard to tell. The Athletics are showing considerable improvement as the season moves on and many expect to see the club work out of last place before Oct. 4. The suspension of

Pitcher Outh is a big handicap for Manager Mack as he was the best pitcher on the staff and capable of holding any team in the league safe when he pitched his best.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|------------|-----|------|------|
| Toronto | 76 | 51 | 598 |
| Providence | 72 | 50 | 590 |
| Baltimore | 74 | 52 | 588 |
| Newark | 70 | 53 | 569 |
| Rochester | 53 | 68 | 460 |

| | | | |
|----------------|----|----|------|
| Buffalo | 56 | 69 | 1.48 |
| Montreal | 48 | 80 | .375 |
| Richmond | 45 | 76 | .372 |

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toronto 5, Providence 0.
 Toronto 6, Providence 1.
 Newark 3, Montreal 5.
 Montreal 3, Newark 2.
 Baltimore 3, Rochester 2.
 Baltimore 3, Rochester 2.
 Buffalo 5, Richmond 2.
 Buffalo 2, Richmond 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Montreal 2, Baltimore 1.

Baltimore 6, Montreal 2.
GAMES TODAY
 Providence at Buffalo.
 Newark at Rochester.
 Richmond at Toronto.
 Baltimore at Montreal.

BRAVES FIELD

"The Home of Big Things"
TOMORROW AT 3:15
CINCINNATI

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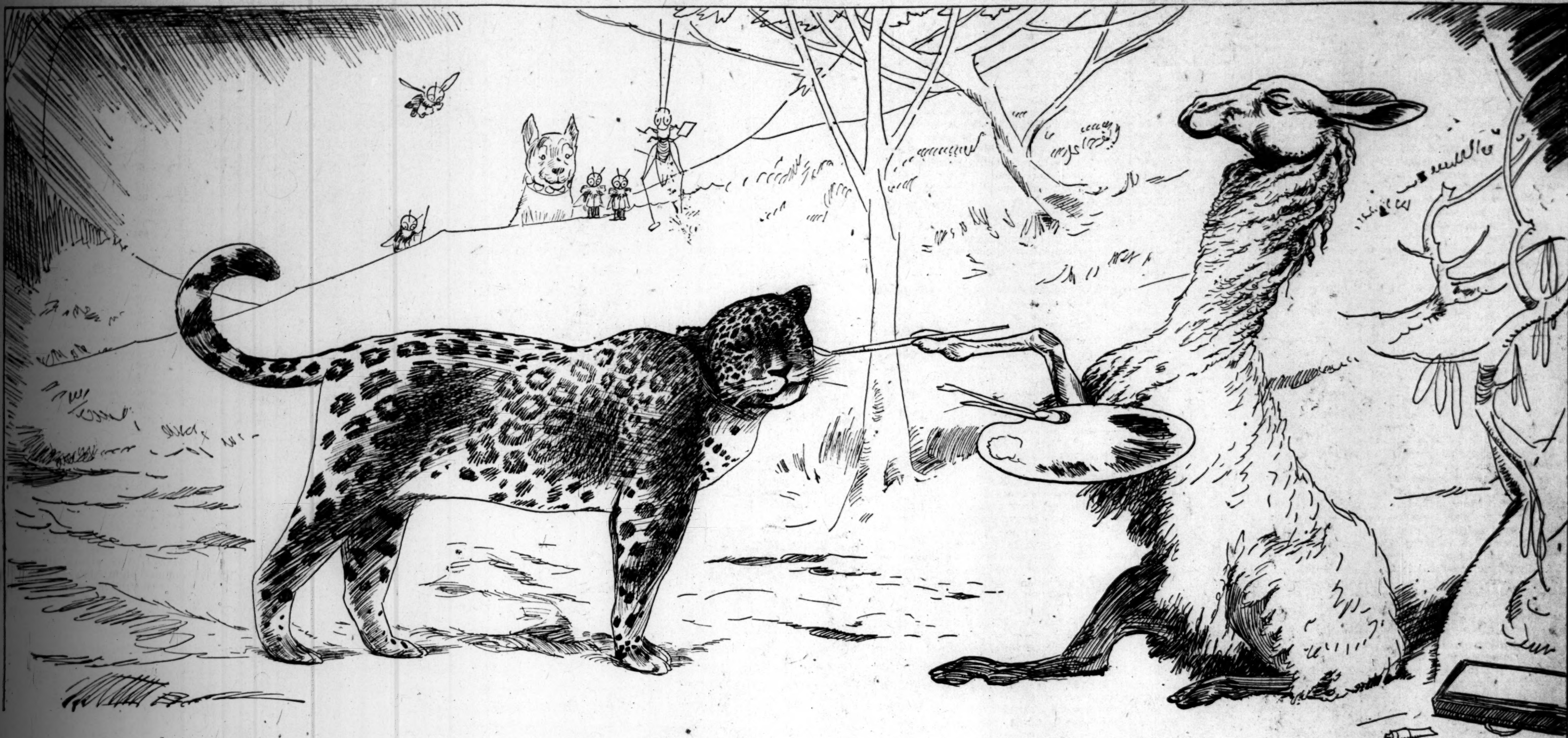
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Extract from the notebook of our Mr. Grasshopper:

We called yesterday on the artistic alpaca. Most alpacas are not artistic; they are merely useful, their whole time being taken up with the cultivation of large crops of wool upon their backs. This wool is of very fine quality and in great demand—so much so that the name "alpaca" has been given to the excellent cloth into which the

wool is woven. This may account for the haughty expression on the face of the alpaca. And then, again, it may not. For the camel has the same haughty expression as the alpaca, yet the camel has no wool to speak of.

There is little to choose between the alpaca and the llama; both are useful animals. The alpaca furnishes the wool which the llama totes to market. Perhaps the llama is the

more generally useful animal, for while the wool grows on the back of the alpaca, it is upon the back of the llama that it finds its way into the channels of commerce.

South America has two other members of the family to which the alpaca and the llama belong—the vicuña and the guanaco, who are sort of poor relations. The vicuña is about halfway between the alpaca and the llama. Its wool is short and curly; it inhabits the upper plateaus. The guanaco is

common on the plains of Patagonia, but neither the vicuña nor the guanaco has been domesticated, like the llama and the alpaca.

We found the artistic alpaca quite like any other alpaca. When I asked if it were true that the jaguar comes at certain times of the year to the artistic alpaca to have its spots retouched, the alpaca would make no denial. The jaguar, it is well known, is very proud of its handsome hide, as, indeed, it well may be, for its

spots and rosettes are large and clear, quite black, displayed upon a ground graduating from white to yellow. And it is said that no two jaguars are marked exactly alike. There are certain seasons, however, when these spots and rosettes become dull and lusterless, and it is at such times that the anxious alpaca has recourse to the artistic alpaca to have its spots touched up. This the artistic alpaca does, having great skill with a paint brush.

To be sure, during our visit, we saw no paints nor brushes, nor were there any jaguar tracks in the vicinity. I have seen fit, however, to record the fact about the artistic alpaca and the jaguar, although it may be one of those facts which are not so. Other noted travelers and observers besides myself have observed that many of the facts which enrich the lore of animal study are not so. In order, therefore, that my own observations may not seem too far removed in ac-

curacy from the observations of other observers, I have decided to include in my observations the above observation about the artistic alpaca which I observed.

When Dingo, the former wild dog, who, with the Busyville Bees, accompanied me on my visit, asked the artistic alpaca to touch him up, the alpaca, refusing, deftly turned the request by saying that no amount of paint could make Dingo any more attractive than he already was.

Pencils

When you carelessly and unthinkingly pick up your pencil, to write a Latin exercise or add a long sum in arithmetic, it seems the most natural thing in the world to do. You never stop to remember that it is only recently that people have had such convenient tools for writing. Indeed, if you waited to review in your memory all the strange ways of writing which were known to the ancients, you would probably not finish your exercise or your sum in the required length of time.

Of course, you have read how the men of prehistoric times, when they wished to write some message for another to understand, did not write at all, but drew pictures. They scratched odd-looking shapes on stones or smooth bits of wall, on the sand, or on anything which was near, using, probably, sharp sticks or stones for their work. Later on the Egyptians, instead of writing, also drew pictures,—more elaborate ones, done in colors with brushes of some sort. The Greeks used tablets of wax, which they carried about with them, making their characters in the soft material with sharp, pointed bits of iron, called "stilus," shaped much like our pencils. Then there were the men who, living in monasteries, laboriously copied whole books, using brushes for their work, too, and ornamenting their volumes with beautifully illuminated pictures and gilded capital letters. None of these could have written out an exercise or added a sum as quickly as we can do it, because they had no pencils.

"Pencil" is a word which is derived from the Latin, meaning "brush" or "little tail." Originally, a pencil was a small brush, with a delicate point, which was used for painting; even today certain of the finer brushes which artists use are called pencils. The first real allusion to a pencil—an instrument for the purpose of writing, made of strips of wood and of lead—was made by a Swiss in the year 1565, though some believe that a certain manuscript which belongs to the Thirteenth Century appears to have been ruled with a black lead pencil.

It was in about the middle of the Sixteenth Century that the Borrowdale mine, in Cumberland, England, was discovered, and for a long time the graphite which came from this mine supplied the material for the making of English pencils. This graphite was sawed into thin pieces, then cut into the proper shape to fit into the pencil covering. In England and elsewhere, people experimented to find a substitute for the graphite from the Borrowdale mine. The Fabers, in Nuremberg, Germany, where their famous factory was established in 1760, made pencils from various materials. It was Conté of Paris who, in 1785, invented the process by which pencils of all sorts are today made; the materials used are graphite and clay, mixed. Both mate-

rials are pulverized and purified by being placed in a series of settling tanks, where all the heavier particles sink to the bottom. That which sinks, in the last of these tanks, is made into pencils of the finest quality. The clay, having been freed from all sand or iron, is submitted to this same process; then the graphite and the clay are mixed with water, until a paste is formed. This paste, so the Encyclopedia Britannica tells us, is then passed many times through a grinding mill, placed in great bags and put into a hydraulic press; then this stiff, dough-like stuff is ready to be made into rods for pencils. The mass is forced through a cylinder, from which a piston pushes it out in a continuous thread. These threads, cut into the proper lengths, are then heated for some hours in a crucible. The proportions of graphite and lead used, and the degree of heat employed, determine the hardness or softness of the pencil.

The wooden part of the pencil is made from pencil cedar, for the best qualities, and from pine, for the poorer grades. A board of one of these woods, in thickness about one-half the diameter of the completed pencil, and as wide as four or six pencils, is run through a machine which smooths the wood, cuts round or square holes, and turns it out ready for the leads. When the leads are in place, a similar board is placed on top, after which the two pieces are glued together. Later revolving cutters remove the wood which is between the leads. Then the pencils are finished, except for the dyeing or varnishing and the stamping with the name and grade. As you know, paper has often been used for pencils, this being put on in narrow strips which are torn off as the lead of the pencil is used up.

And so you have your pencils, black, red, blue, business pencils in sober dress, colored crayons in brilliant array,—pencils which do stupid sums and pencils which paint beautiful pictures.

The Postponed Trip

In go-cart so tiny
My sister I drew,
And I've promised to draw her
The wide world through.

We have not yet started,—
I own it with sorrow,—
Because our trip's always
Put off till tomorrow.

—Kate Greenaway.

They Conversed in Latin

When Rochambeau and other French officers were in the United States, as neither people could understand the language of the other, they had recourse to Latin, which tongue was then more commonly known than it is now.

King Aethelred's Expedition Against Normandy

And now we come to a matter which, if it really happened, as seems most likely, shows Aethelred to have been even more utterly senseless. . . . You know how very little England had hitherto had to do with the countries on the Continent, writes Edward Freeman, in his "Old English History," and how the little that England had had to do with them has been almost wholly of a friendly kind. We have now and then seen a marriage or a treaty, but there has not been a single war between England and the emperors or the kings of the West-Franks or any other foreign princes. There has been plenty of fighting, but it has always been either with the other nations in Britain, or else with the Danes who invaded the land. You will indeed think that this was a strange time, when the Danes were harrying the country everywhere, for Aethelred to rush into a war on the Continent. Yet it really seems to have been so. We have indeed, no distinct account in our own writers; but the Norman writers tell of it; and though their account is most likely exaggerated, it seems on the whole more likely that our writers have passed it by or slurred it over than that the Normans should have altogether invented it. So I tell the tale as a thing which is very likely, without being quite certain about it. This same year, then, the year 1000, Aethelred sent his fleet to invade Normandy, or, as the Chronicle calls it, Ricardesrice, just as Flanders is called Baldwinesland. The Duke of the Normans now was Richard the Second, called Richard the Good. He was the son of Richard the Fearless, who was the son of William of the Long Sword, who was the son of Rolf Ganger. Richard the Fearless reigned from 941 to 996, and Richard the Good reigned from 996 to 1026; so it is not wonderful if it seemed as if the Duke of the Normans must always be a Richard. The land was hardly yet called Normandy; so our people seem to have called it Richard's rice, or dominion. The Normans had now become quite French in their ways, and they spoke the French tongue. You see I do not mind saying French now, because the old German kings of the West-Franks, the Karlings who reigned at Laon, had come to an end. In 987 Hugh, commonly called Hugh Capet, who was Lord of Paris and Duke of the French, was chosen King of the French, and his city of Paris became the royal city and has remained so ever since. Moreover the descendants of Hugh were kings in France all the time from 987 to 1848, save only the years from 1792 to 1814, during part of which years there was a republic and afterwards Napoleon Bonaparte was tyrant.

No royal house has ever lasted so long in the male line as the house of the kings of France. These kings gradually got into their own hands

nearly all the dominions of their own vassals, besides conquering and winning in one way or another a great part of Germany and Burgundy. So that now, whereas the real old frontier of France was the Rhone and the Saone, France now reaches in some places to the Alps, and even to the Rhine. But for a long time these new kings, though they called themselves kings of the French, had very little power beyond their own duchy of Paris. In Aquitaine, for a long time, nobody took any notice of them at all; and though the dukes of the Normans called themselves their vassals, they were really quite independent. Now these Paris kings did not speak German like the descendants of Charles the Great, and the German tongue seems now to have quite died out in the western kingdom. And from this time the eastern and western kingdoms had nothing to do with one another. So now that the two kingdoms are quite separate, and as the west has got a new language and a new capital and a new line of kings, I shall leave off talking about the Franks, or West-Franks, and talk of the French. But I shall perhaps, sometimes talk of Gaul still, because the whole land was still called Gallia, and Francia generally means only the King's own dominions. The King of the French, then, at this time was Robert, the son of Hugh, and the Duke of the Normans, as I said, was Richard the Good. The Normans, as I told you, had now all learned to speak French, unless perhaps a little Danish was still spoken at Bayeux. Still the Normans kept up a certain friendship for their former brethren in Denmark, and Harold Bluetooth proved a very good friend to Duke Richard the Fearless more than once. The Normans had before this offended Aethelred by receiving Danish ships into their ports, and letting them sell the plunder that they had taken in England. Aethelred and Duke Richard the Fearless had once before, in 991, quarreled about this matter, and were very nearly coming to a war. But Pope John the Fifteenth, acting as a Pope should act, stepped in and made peace between them. This time, in 1000, if our story be true, Aethelred sent his fleet against Normandy. According to the Norman account, he bade his people ravage the whole land, save only St. Michael's Mount and the great monastery on it, which they were to spare. As for Duke Richard, they were to bring him to England with his hands tied behind his back.

Foolish as Aethelred was, we need not believe that he was quite so foolish as all this. So the fleet went over, and they began to harry the peninsula of Coutances—the great peninsula in Normandy, the only peninsula in Europe, except Jutland, which looks to the north. But Nigel, or Neal, Viscount of St. Saviour's, led the people

of the country against the English, and drove them away, without Duke Richard having any need to help them. So King Aethelred's great expedition came to nothing. But from this time begins the connection between England and Normandy, of which we shall soon hear so much; for Aethelred and Richard soon became friends, and in 1002 Aethelred married Emma, the sister of Richard.

A Summer Song

Roly-poly, honey bee,
Humming in the clover,
Under your tossing leaves,
And the blue sky over,
Why are you so busy, pray?
Never still a minute,
Hovering now above a flower,
Now half-buried in it.
Jaunty robin-redbreast,
Singing loud and cheerfully,
From the pink-white apple tree
In the morning early,
Tell me, is your merry song
Just for your own sweet pleasure,
Poured from such a tiny throat,
Without stint or measure?

Little yellow buttercup,
By the wayside smiling,
Lifting up your happy face,
With such sweet beguiling,
Why are you so gaily clad,
Cloth of gold your raiment?
Do the sunshine and the dew
Look to you for payment?

Roses in the garden beds,
Lilies, cool and saintly,
Darling blue-eyed violets,
Pansies, hooded quaintly,
Sweet peas that, like butterflies,
Dance the bright skies under,
Bloom ye for your own delight,
Or for ours, I wonder!

—Julia C. R. Dorr.

Native Silhouettes

PONGOLO

The sun was beating down on the Ehlanzen Valley, on the borders of Zululand, and the rocks of the surrounding mountains looked like gray-blue metal from the haze rising out of the warm valley. On the slope, towards one of the mountains, there gleamed, like golden mushrooms, the round huts of a kraal (native village), surrounded by a neat green hedge of a kind of rubber plant. Near the entrance of the kraal stood a fine "inh-lusi" tree, with deep red blossoms, its shade forming a welcome oasis to the wanderer. Presently there arrived "Pongolo," holding an "inh-lusi" blossom in her hand and an enormous stick in the other. Her name, Pongolo, means "rub"; one would think it not a pretty name for a little girl, but Pongolo did not mind. She wore a pretty woven bead necklace round her little brown neck, and a belt also of many-colored beads. More than that

Mrs. China Rabbit and her four little rabbits were very much crowded. They lived in a small pasteboard box, and there was scarcely room for their legs and paws. As for their ears—why, Mrs. China Rabbit and Hopbit actually had to poke theirs through the broken corners of the top.

"Be patient, my children," the mother would say. "This cannot last always; and we ought to be thankful that we have this soft cotton to lie on, at any rate."

It is no wonder that the little China Rabbits grumbled, writes Emilie Poulsson in "In the Child's World." How could you like to live in a house so small that you had to lie just the way you would fit in best, whether it were comfortable or not?

The shabby pasteboard box, filled with the China Rabbits, was in a toy shop. Furthermore, the toy shop was near Baby Bun's house. More than that, Baby Bun's mama went into the toy shop one day. And, best of all, she bought the whole China Rabbit family.

When she reached home, she gave them to the cook; and the cook smiled and nodded and said: "Oh, yes! I'll do it with pleasure for the little boy, bless his heart!" And she immediately went to work to bake a cake. Mrs. China Rabbit and Hopbit and the other China Rabbits were soon taken out of their crowded house. The cook gave them a good bath, and then put each in a bed of cake dough, in a tiny tin, and set all the tins in the oven.

When the oven door was shut, and the cook could not hear, Mrs. China Rabbit called out: "Hopbit, my child!" "Here I am, mother!" said Hopbit.

"Is Chubby here?" said Mrs. China Rabbit.

"Yes, here I am," said Chubby. "And Johnny Jumper?"

"Yes," Johnny Jumper answered, and so did Tiny, the baby.

"This is well," said Mrs. China Rabbit. "Are you all comfortable?"

"Oh! it is delightful!" said the children.

As the cakes began to bake, however, Mrs. China Rabbit and the children found it rather warm. They had never felt such heat. They almost wished themselves back in the pasteboard box. "For, at least, the ventilation was good!" gasped Hopbit.

Just then . . . the oven door opened with a clang. "They're just done beautifully!" they heard the cook say, and soon all the little cakes were cooling on the pantry shelf, and the China Rabbit family quickly revived.

"Shall we live here always, mother?" asked Chubby.

"I do not know, my dear," said Mrs. China Rabbit; "but let us enjoy it while we may. These are sweet little homes."

"Yes, I've tasted mine," said Johnny Jumper, smacking his lips.

At this all the China Rabbits began to nibble the cake. "No one will grudge us a little lunch, I'm sure," the mother said.

Very soon the cook put the cakes on a pretty plate and sent them to the nursery. Baby and his brothers and sisters were having a . . . party; and, when the children had eaten their bread and butter, they each had one of the . . . cakes. . . .

"Oh! there's something hard in my cake!" said Baby, who had taken a big bite.

"So there is in mine!" "And mine!" "And mine!" shouted the other children.

You know what they had found, don't you?

Yes! Of course, it was Mrs. China Rabbit, and Chubby, and Johnny Jumper, and Tiny. And the China Rabbit family lived happily ever after among the other playthings in the nursery toy closet.

Motion Pictures

Most of us go to the pictures now, and some of us go very often. Some remarkable figures have been published of the cinematograph industry. At the end of 1914 there was over \$14,000,000 invested in it.

The attendance at 4500 halls in one year was 1,056,375,000, or 3,375,000 a day.

This represented a visit by every inhabitant of the British Isles 24 times a year.

Over 80,000 persons are engaged. Over 70,000,000 feet of film "run through" every week.—From The Little Paper, London.

THE HOME FORUM

The Infinite Resources of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY, when she wrote on page 339 of *Science and Health* that "God is infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only intelligence of the universe, including man," stated the basis from which Christian Science demonstrates that the resources of God are unlimited. The material world is quite oblivious to the fact. Look where one may, there is to be found the belief in limitation. Sometimes it takes the form of ill-health, at another time it assumes the guise of poverty, while it frequently masquerades in the garment of evil, that darkened mentality which is simply the belief that good is not omnipresent.

Now Christian Science has come to enlighten mankind as to the true nature of God. Through knowledge of the truth which it reveals the sense of limitation will be broken for human beings and the infinite resources of God become available for them. To those who are oblivious to the true status of man, the position is analogous to the case of a man in bodily starvation, who is living beside a locked room full of every provision suitable for human sustenance, with the key of the room in his possession, but who cannot open the door because he thinks the key has been lost. That is how it stands with every man who believes he is unable to avail himself of the abundance of good which it is in the power of God to bestow. He stands in gloom surrounded by the infinite riches of Spirit, as completely shut out from the use of them, through material belief, as if they were entirely locked off from his reach or infinitely removed from his grasp.

What, then, is the error which seems to produce the effect just described? It is the belief that God is not infinite in every one of the attributes of His being. Christian Science insists on the truth of the allness of God. Christian Science holds that no progress worth the name can possibly be made by mankind toward the utilization of the resources of God until they have obtained a grasp of the divine nature as "the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul." God, Christian

Science says, is the only real presence, power, or substance; and this being so, there exists no real material presence, power, or substance. Matter is unreal because Spirit is infinite; so-called matter is a false sense of reality, an erroneous belief of substance where substance is not.

It will be seen that Christian Science altogether contradicts what are called the material senses. It gives them a flat denial. It likens their testimony to the illusion of a dream. It states unequivocally that the human mind gives matter all the presence and power it seemingly has, and that this so-called mind suffers by the receding of its own false beliefs upon itself. So long as the human mind hypothesizes matter as reality it will continue to believe in material resources, and the spiritual resources of God will remain hidden and seemingly obscure.

To Jesus the Christ the unlimited resources of God were available. They sustained him for forty days in the wilderness. He drew upon them liberally when he fed the multitude who had followed him to hear his message. It was from the same unlimited source he obtained the understanding of spiritual law which enabled him to heal the most aggravated cases of disease which sought his aid, and to walk upon the face of the waters of the Sea of Galilee. Knowing the allness of God as he did, knowing the nothingness of matter as he did, Jesus could say to those about him: "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Christian Science inspires with the same faith that the Master possessed, because it reveals the same truth as he so wonderfully set forth.

When a man prays the prayer of spiritual understanding, as Christian Science teaches him, he strives to realize the allness of Spirit, strives to make clear to himself that because of the allness of God, Spirit is the only real substance in existence, and that it is available at all times everywhere. As he does this, and precisely as he does this, he rises above the false

sense of material substance and begins to understand the words of Jesus just quoted. It is not a question of asking God to bestow His spiritual blessings, but of a man so understanding the true nature of God and spiritual man as to be able to avail himself of those blessings. How clearly did Mrs. Eddy see this when she wrote: "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping. If sought in Soul." (*Science and Health*, p. 60.)

But how, it may be asked, can the resources of God, Spirit, meet the needs of human beings materially? What happens to human sense is that as a human being gains a knowledge of God as Spirit, and as fear is removed by this knowledge, he becomes freer, throws off the belief of limitation which is solely a material conception of things, and finds himself obtaining an increased sense of possession which takes the form of meeting his human needs. No one who has grasped to any extent the teachings of Christian Science has failed to prove for himself the truth of the saying of Jesus, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The resources of God are not limited in any way. Just as they supply the so-called material needs of the passing day, they are present to raise up the sick and to comfort those who mourn. And how? By the same mental process in every case. A sick person believes himself the victim of material law. He learns through Christian Science of the truth of being, the allness of Spirit and spiritual law; and as he does so, the material beliefs which bind him are broken and he obtains a better sense of health. Similarly with the disconsolate. Good is unlimited. Good never can be destroyed or lost or injured at any time. All that ever can perish is a finite sense of things, or false material consciousness. No limit can be put to the resources of God, because God is infinite Love.

Camping in the Arabian Desert

Charles M. Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" possesses a twofold claim to rank as a classic among the great travel books of our literature. Dr. Edward Garnett says, "First for its scientific value as a work of first-hand authority throwing a flood of

light on obscure and much-vexed questions of Arabian geography and the life of the desert tribes, and secondly as a work of pure literature, appealing by the consummate art of its wonderful picture of human life in the wild uplands and town oases of Arabia, seen through the eyes of a wandering Englishman." The following is an extract from the abridged edition of the work:

"Then entering eastward in the wild sandstone upland 'Borj Selman,' as we went fasting, Zeyd found a few wild leeks and small tubers, 'thunma' or 'sbeidy,' which baked are not unlike the potato. He plucked also the twigs of a pleasant-tasting salad bush, 'thaidk,' and wild sorrel, and offered me to eat, and taking from his saddle-bags a piece of barley-cake, he broke and divided it between us. 'This,' he said, 'is of our aura; canst thou eat Beduins' bread, eh, Khalil?' The upland through which we passed, that they call the Borj Selman (an ancient name from the heroic time of the Beny Haili), is a waste land-breadth of gravel and sand, full of sandstone crags. This, said Zeyd, showing me the wild earth with his swarthy hand, is the land of the Bedu. He watched to see if the townling were discouraged, in viewing only their empty desert before him."

"We journeyed, taking turns to walk and ride, and as Zeyd would, changing our mantles, till the late afternoon; he doubted then if we might come to the Aarab in this day-

light. They often removing, Zeyd could tell their camping-ground within a dozen or score miles. As we looked for our Aarab we were suddenly in sight of the slow wavering bulks of camels feeding dispersely under the horizon; the sun high setting, they were driven in towards the Beduin camp, 'manzil,' another hour distant. Come to the herdsmen, we alighted and sat down, and one of the lads receiving our bowl, ran under his nâgas to milk for us. This is 'kheyri Ullah' (the Lord's bounty), not to be withheld from any wayfarer, man, even though the poor owners should go supperless themselves."

"In approaching the Beduin tents I held back, with the Ageley, observing the desert courtesy, whilst our host Zeyd preceded us. We found his tent to be but a small summer or 'fitting-tent' which they call 'hejra,' 'bull' (thus they speak) upon the desert sand. Poor and low it seemed, unbecoming a great sheykh, and there was no gay carpet spread within: here was not the wellfaring which I had known hitherto, of the northern Beduins. Zeyd led me in with his stern smiling; and, a little to my surprise, I must step after him into the woman's apartment. . . . There he presented me to his young wife: 'Khalil (said he), here is thy new 'aunt' ('ammatak'—hostess); and, Hirfa, this is Khalil; and see thou take good care of him.' . . . The third morrow we removed. The height of this country is nearly four thousand five hundred feet."

August Musicians

"Nature's August evening concert has begun. It opens with a batrachian prelude among the reeds of a nearby pond—the bass singers all massed in the front seats."

"How tremendous in volume and power is the bull-frog's voice. Here is a diminutive creature that would hardly fill the palm of your hand," says James Buckham, "and yet what an organ pipe he has in that short throat of his! Of what profound vibrations and reverberations it is capable! The bull-frog's voice sets my fancy wandering to those strange days when stupendous mastodons roared in the cenozoic jungle. What a basso profundo, superb in volume and depth of register,—and yet it comes from that squat, ignoble creature hiding on the edge of the rushes, and disappearing with an impotent 'tunk,' when you poke a stick at him."

"But now out of the grass rises the fine monotone of the cricket-chorus—thousands of little black fiddlers, all drawing their bows in unison. An unobtrusive note is that of the cricket. There are times when you can hardly tell whether the little fiddlers are bowing or not, so submerged does the threadlike sound become by its own incessant monotony. But let the hum cease for a moment, as it often does, and how sharply it strikes upon the ear when it is resumed."

"The note of the cricket in the grass is tenderly reminiscent. It takes me back to the days of my country boyhood; . . . to the long evenings when we children lay in the grass and watched the big round moon staggering up from the eastern horizon, as it were by starts and plunges. Dear,

homely black fiddler! Was there ever a country boy who did not feel that your music was woven into the fabric of his dreams? Was there ever one that did not believe from the bottom of his heart that it was unlucky to harm you?"

"More conspicuous than the monotone of the ground-cricket is the pulsating drone of the lighter-colored tree-cricket—that antiphonal chorus that beats and throbs through all the summer night. I have heard it attributed to the tree-toads and the katydids and the locusts; but it is the song of the locust, and the grasshopper's crackle. These are the voices that you hear by the roadside, as you drive lazily along on a sultry August afternoon. The katydids are the only harsh evening singers that I know of, and they do not sing all night long."

Flowers

Flowers preach to us if we will hear. The rose saith in the dewy morn, 'I am most fair. Yet all my loveliness is borne Upon a thorn.' The lilacs say, 'Behold how we Preach, without words, of purity.' —D. G. Rossetti.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Creek in the Delta of the Irrawaddy, Burma

The delta of the Irrawaddy through which the river, divided into various channels, flows down to the sea, is composed of low-lying, muddy land, parts of which, indeed, at high tide are practically submerged. In all directions this land is cut up by creeks which divide it into islands, many of which are cultivated though some are wrapped in jungle. A large part of the rice crop of Burma is produced in the Delta, and boats are used to convey the paddy cargoes to the mills in Rangoon, so that the creeks are almost always crowded with shipping of some kind, from the simple dugout of the Burmese fisherman to the large craft used in the rice trade. All the Burmese boats are graceful, even the dugouts being finished with clean-cut upward curving bows, while the paddy boats, laden heavily and lying low in the water are manned by crews of fourteen or sixteen rowers, and give an impression of dignity and beauty by reason of their well-flowing lines.

Among the miscellaneous collection of boats which fill the creeks the Chinese ones are noticeable, since they almost always carry a square sail dyed red with cutch, the color of which stands out well against the prevailing green. These boats gain in utility what they lack in beauty. Many of the Burmese boats have exceedingly high stems adorned with carving, and in all the lines are good, but they are not easy to sail against the wind, the sails being badly cut

and trimmed. They look their best when drifting before a breeze. The banks of the creeks are fringed with bamboos, palm trees and mangoes, and every here and there are little huts and villages, the houses being built of bamboo and some of them extending right over the water. In going up the river the swamp land is gradually left behind and tamarinds, banyans and even banana palms are to be seen on the banks. Here and there larger villages are apparent and pagodas gleam softly through the haze. After passing Henzada the last of the creeks is left behind, and one enters the undivided waters of the great river which, for over a thousand miles, flows through ever varying and beautiful scenery.

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Nature in Ancient Literature

"Literature is a record of what hearts have seen, never anything else," writes Bishop Quayle, in his essay on nature literature. "This is reason for entire national literatures being almost destitute of any word about the world whose only roofing is the sky and whose only hedgerow is the sky line. The notion that to be a barbarian is to be close to nature is one of those sentimental follies we have at the hands of Rousseau."

"And what was true of the savage was in large measure true of the older civilizations of mankind. The Roman was no nature lover. The Greek was no nature lover. . . . He loved such things as marched in the pan-Athenian procession. But a flower for his own sake—that was not a Greek. Any truthful work about the Greek will assert this, but such a work is not always procurable. We have a fateful way of reading into such races or persons as we love such characteristics as we think they should have had. It is the world-old lover fashion. The culturist can hardly persuade himself to tell plain truth about the Greek mind and genius. Maybe he does not know it."

"Greek literature is a literature of humanity. Men interest Homer and Plato. . . . Dispeople the 'Iliad' of battles and warriors, and your plain between Simois and Scamander will be strewn with empty tents. Now and then Homer will drop a word, . . . but an anthology of his references to nature would be a mere booklet; and when, in a passage become famous centuries ago, reference is made to the stars, it is as a flash-light on the tents and hosts of Agamemnon."

"In the 'Odyssey,' so often called the epic of the sea, the sea is simply an angry background for Ulysses; in other words, the sea is present as a matter of course, and not as in itself a glory unrepeatable. It was a scorpion lash to Ulysses, that was all. The sea and a man pitted against each other to show how big the man was,—that is the sea's province in the 'Odyssey.'"

"The much-talked-of pastoral beauty of Theocritus dwindles away when we read what Theocritus wrote instead of reading what devotees of his have said. He was engrossed with the shepherd and the shepherdess. The sheep were around somewhere, to be sure. . . . But to anyone coming with open mind to Theocritus to find a real zest in nature, and a radiant pleasure in being out of doors, Theocritus will prove a disappointment. "My feeling is, that the Philoctetes of Sophocles is possessed of more nature love than any other work of Greek literature. I feel the open

plain and sky and sea more in him. The Greek idyl and the pastoral were more in name than in fact, and were always more concerned with men than with nature."

"The pastoral idea had more complete access to the Hebrew mind than to any other of antiquity. The Bible in its entirety has more outdoors in it than all Greek and Latin literature combined. If this statement appear at first sight to be an exaggeration, an appeal to the books will disclose its sober truthfulness. Roman Horace, with his villa in the Sabine hills, cannot compare in rustic spirit with any one of the Hebrew prophets or poets. They were not playing at being lovers of nature; they were working at it. The shepherd of Tekoa had nothing of Horace's lack of seriousness about him. . . . I once made an anthology of the Bible references to the sea, and for adequacy I would not hesitate to declare them most satisfactory of all that has been said—not forgetting Wordsworth's 'The trampling waves' and Blackmore's 'The great uninvited ocean' or Tennyson's 'Stormy crests that smote against the skies.' Lovers of nature cannot do better

than give a loving reading to the Holy Scriptures."

"The Epistle of James, that has been thought, and is, a harsh book, has more nature sensing than Theocritus—a hard saying, but a true. And Solomon's Song is the loveliest idyl ever penned. . . . The book of Ruth is the country brought to your heart. We walk barefoot along the stubble field and hear the ringing of the sickle and the laughter of harvesters, and the smell of the sunny wheat fills the nostrils."

Castles in the Air

I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and caverned out by grumbling, discontented people. —Emerson.

Inflexibility of Good

To be necessary is to be beautiful; and necessity is another name for the inflexibility of good.—Thoreau (quoted by F. B. Sanborn).

The Land of Don Quixote

"Beyond Las Navas de Tolosa the face of the landscape changed, the carraetera mounting ever higher through a soilless stretch of angular hills of dull-gray, slate-colored rock. Above Santa Elena these broke up into deep gorges and mountain foothills, an utterly unpeopled country. . . . I halted to gaze across it, and all at once, reflecting on the stillness as of desolation that hangs over all rural Spain, there came upon me the recollection that in all the land I had not once heard the note of a wild bird."

Harry A. Franck says in "Four Months Aloft in Spain": "In the utter quiet I reached a deep silt in the flanking mountain, and even the stream that descended along its bottom was as noiseless as some phantom river. . . . The highway shortly after plunged headlong down into the very depths of the earth, squirmed for a time in the abyss, then clambered painfully upward between precipitous walls of gloomy slate to a new level. When suddenly, unexpectedly, almost physically there rose before my eyes the picture of the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance, ambling past, close followed by thick-set, hale-cheeked Sancho on his ass."

For I had traversed the pass of Despedaperros; languid Andalusia lay behind me, and ahead as far as the eye could reach spread the yet twice more barren and rocky table land of La Mancha. "In the gloom of the evening I espied on a dull, sterile hillside a vast rambling venta, as bare, slate-colored, and marked with time as the hills themselves. Here was exactly such a caravansary as that in which he of the Triste Figura had watched over his arms by night and won his Micomiconian knighthood. It consisted of an immense inclosure that was half farmyard, backed by a great stable of which a strip around two sides beneath the low-vaunted roof had been marked off for the use of man; the whole dull, gloomy, cheerless, unrelieved by a touch of color. Within the building were scattered a score of mules, horrios and machos. Several tough-clothed muleteers, with what had been bright handkerchiefs wound about their brows, sauntered in the courtyard or sat eating with their great razor-edged navajas their lean suppers of brown bread and a knuckle of ham. Even the massive wooden pump in the yard among an array of ponderous carts and wagons was there to complete the picture. Indeed, this was none other than the Venta de Cardenas, reputed the very same in which Don Greaves passed his vigilant night, where Sancho was tossed in a blanket and Master Nicholas, the barber, bearded himself with a cow's tail."

A Far Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Oh heart of mine! In other days
We looked along a morning land—
Wishing the purple cloudland ways
Were close at hand.

We knew the horizon road right well;
Cibola's seven cities old
Jeweled that ribbon—spire and bell
And walls, of gold.

White road! With here a palaced
steep—
And there a tent; a shaded nook;
A sunset valley; seas asleep;
A singing brook.

Now am I still: the truth with me;—
The bread of Life; the one true
vine;
In you is all I want to see—
Oh heart of mine!

The Peasant's Return

A gigantic figure, with a bag on his shoulders and a stick in his hand, was eagerly and persistently stepping out along the T—highroad. It was Gerasim. He was hurrying on without looking round; hurrying homewards, to his own village, to his own country. . . . He had noticed the road carefully when he was brought to Moscow; the village his mistress had taken him from lay only about twenty miles off the highroad. He walked along it with a sort of invincible purpose, a desperate and at the same time joyous determination. He walked, his shoulders thrown back and his chest expanded; his eyes were fixed greedily straight before him. He hastened as though his old mother were waiting for him at home, as though she were calling him to her after long wanderings in strange parts, among strangers. The summer night, that was just drawing in, was still and warm; on one side, where the sun had set, the horizon was still light and faintly flushed with the last glow of the vanished day; on the other side a blue-gray twilight had already risen up. The night was coming up from that quarter. Quails were in hundreds around; corncrakes were calling to one another in the thickets. . . . He smelt the familiar scent of the ripening rye, which was wafted from the dark fields; he felt the wind, flying to meet him—the wind from home—beat caressingly upon his face, and play with his hair and his beard. He saw before him the whitening road homewards, straight as an arrow. He saw in the sky stars innumerable, lighting up his way, and stepped out, strong and bold as a lion, so that when the rising sun showed its modest rosy light upon the still fresh and unwearied traveler, already thirty miles lay between him and Moscow.—Ivan Turgenev (Tr. from the Russian by Constance Garnett).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917

EDITORIALS

Joining the Issue

AS DEFINED by the Constitution of the United States, treason against the nation consists in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The enemies of the United States, at the present time, have no reason to complain of a lack of aid and comfort from persons within the borders of the country. A case in point is that of the publication known as *The Masses*. This is a radical monthly, at the present time under the ban of the Postoffice Department, and denied the privilege of the mails, because of violent attacks made upon the President, the Government, and the army and navy. The periodical has openly and persistently antagonized the war policies of the nation. It has been as seditious in its utterances as some of the most pronounced of the German-language weeklies. In the sense that it is adhering and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, it is regarded as a seditious newspaper. And it is proud of this. It is making capital out of its situation. It is parading as an advertisement the fact that it has been excluded from the mails. According to its business manager, who appears to be as defiant of authority as its editor, its circulation, since the Postoffice Department took action against it "has jumped from 20,000 to 25,000 a month." "We are reaching our market through the newsstands and by express," he adds. "By express we reach about 300 cities and towns, from which points copies are reached by the newsdealers." *The Masses* is independent of the Government. What does it care for the Government, if it can make merchandise of sedition at a profit?

In response to a Congressional inquiry regarding the cause of the exclusion of this journal, Postmaster-General Burleson says that, judging from reports received in his department from various parts of the country, there is an organized propaganda "to discredit and handicap in every way the Government in the prosecution of the war, with the clear and unmistakable purpose of defeating the objects for which the Government is spending millions of dollars and probably will be called upon to sacrifice thousands of lives." And he goes on to say: "Publications of this class have, from week to week, contended that the so-called Draft Act, recently passed by Congress, is unconstitutional, and, under the pretense of legitimate argument, have actually discouraged enlistments, obstructed the execution of the Draft Act, and prevented subscriptions to the bonds issued to raise money to carry on the war."

The Postmaster-General, in the course of his reply to Congress, points out that the publications, forming the propaganda referred to, in many cases guard their utterances in such a manner as to lead their editors to think that they may escape prosecution and imprisonment. They are, he says, nevertheless, "united in publishing the same class of matter, whether it be true, or half true, or wholly false, and are daily accomplishing results clearly in violation of the espionage law."

An authority on constitutional law, Charles Stewart Davison, who has given especial study to that part of it which defines treason, holds that intent may be deduced from the course of conduct; that one is presumed by the law to intend the natural consequences of his acts; and that the doing, or saying, or writing of anything which tends to hearten or encourage the enemy, whether aimed against the United States or against any of its allies, is as much within the provision of the Constitution relating to treason as would be the rendering of material physical aid to the common foe.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, only the other day, pointed out to a pacifist correspondent how the latter was engaged in "subtly and by indirection" taking a course that would "stab the nation in the back." In understandable terms he let it be known that those who were not with the United States and democracy, no matter what their pretensions, were for Germany and autocracy, and that pacifism had come to mean something abhorrent to the American sense of justice and humanity. And now, Postmaster-General Burleson makes it clear that in the seditious press the nation has a defiant and a dangerous foe. Thus two members of the Cabinet have spoken, and in a very unusual vein, on a phase of the situation which must be presenting itself continually to the thought of all good citizens.

Are we not at the point, on the verge, of having the issue joined as between loyalty and disloyalty? Will the President speak next—and act?

The Question of Apprenticeship

FOR SOME time past there has been much discussion, in various quarters in the United Kingdom, as to the obvious need for a better general industrial training for young workers. This has, as was inevitable, revived the idea of apprenticeship, which, for many years past, has been steadily losing ground in popular favor. The Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment Association has now issued recommendations as to the arrangement of apprenticeships, with a view to bringing the system into line with modern needs, and doing away with many provisions which have clearly become obsolete. Any review of the recommendations, as set forth, convinces one that they have been devised with care, and that many obvious objections to the system have been provided against. Such matters as the period of trial before the indentures are signed, the wages to be allowed the apprentice, the question of premiums, and the question of education, are all carefully dealt with. Then again, as to the length of term, the maximum period of five years, instead of the customary seven, is advised.

This last is particularly interesting. In any consideration of the question of apprenticeship, there is one fact

which is very likely to be left out of the account, although it is of a most fundamental nature, and that is the difference which education has made in developing the aptitude of the apprentice. Those who have any experience in the employment of large numbers of workmen fully recognize that a well-educated workman, no matter what direction his education may have taken, is quicker to pick up the threads of a new task than one less educated. For this reason it is welcome to find the association putting forward recommendations that the term of apprenticeship should be reduced. Many people will be inclined to think that even five years is too long, but, where an effort is made to provide for the continuation of the education of the apprentice, five years is probably as satisfactory a term as could be devised.

This question of continued education is one of the most important in the whole matter, and another welcome feature of the report is the recommendation that continuation classes should be arranged for and insisted on, especially in the case of apprentices who are bound at fourteen. Where possible, the association recommends that these classes should be held during working hours. This is a most important provision. The whole system of continuation schools suffers from the defect that it requires the boy or young man to continue his education in very difficult circumstances. He is required to work all day, and to devote himself to study at night. As Sir George Kendrick pointed out some time ago, in discussing the matter, the evening school is not sufficient, and an apprentice ought to be in a position to claim a portion of the daytime until the age of eighteen. If that were done, a step would certainly be taken towards bringing about an important improvement in the general education of the country, which is, at the present time, so greatly needed.

One last pitfall is guarded against by the association, namely, the likelihood of this special instruction departing from the lines of general education, and concentrating entirely on technical instruction. It is specially emphasized that, during the first two years of the apprenticeship, the classes attended should be on subjects of general, rather than technical, education. On the whole, the recommendations of the association are peculiarly welcome. They show a growing appreciation of what education really is, and of the secondary importance of the purely technical, in any well-devised scheme.

Faithful to the Country

SOME people may think that the pledge of fidelity, given by 7000 mechanics and other civilian employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Secretary Daniels, the other day, was wholly superfluous, but people who are better informed with regard to existing conditions will be very likely to differ from them. The loyalty of these men was not questioned, nor was it likely to be, but, in and out of navy yards and other Government works, in and out of every private industry, of every calling, trade, and profession, the time has come, in the United States, when men should voluntarily show their colors. It is only fair to the nation that it should have, from every citizen, from every soldier, and from every sailor, a renewal of the pledge of allegiance. It is due to the tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, and even millions, of young men who are going out from the country to fight the battles of democracy, that nothing likely to affect them shall be taken for granted. The test of loyalty should be applied to every one having to do, in the least degree, with the making of munitions, the manufacture of weapons, the building of ships, the planning and direction of campaigns, the defense of coasts, and the command of forces. Considering that sedition is rife in the land, and considering the vital things at stake, it is not the duty of the Government to trust to appearances; it is the nation's duty to know that only friends are on guard.

The civilian employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard have taken a proper course, not only in voluntarily promising Secretary Daniels that they will stand by him, "shoulder to shoulder, in carrying out measures for the development of the navy, and particularly for the betterment of this navy yard," but in promising to notify their superiors "of any indication of disloyalty on the part of any employee working for the Government." The people of the United States have not merely a passing, they have a profound, interest at this time in relationship between those in the ranks, whether civil or military, and those placed over them. This extract from the workers' memorial, to the Secretary, therefore, must give general satisfaction:

No Secretary of the Navy has been fairer to mechanics and civil employees than you have been, and we take special pride in assisting you in the development of your plans. We have noted your efforts to make the environment of the Philadelphia Navy Yard a fit place for the young men who are sent here for preparatory training in the navy, and we desire to express our warmest approval of your action in this regard.

These men neither owe nor feel a dual allegiance. They want it understood that they have the fullest confidence in the righteousness of the cause which their nation has espoused, that they put reliance in the wisdom of President Wilson, and that, without wavering in their devotion, they will do their utmost to see the nation through to the performance of the tremendous task which it has undertaken.

It is well to have such renewals of allegiance. It is particularly well, and it should be inspiring, at a time when there is being carried on in the country a most insidious propaganda, having for one of its principal aims the undermining of the loyalty of workmen. This conspiracy has just met with complete failure in New York, the Brooklyn Navy Yard employees having refused to become involved in it, and it has been further discouraged by the Portsmouth Navy Yard employees, who also have pledged cooperation and support to the Secretary of the Navy, and loyalty to the country. The great mass of the wage earners of the United States can unquestionably be trusted. Now, however, is the time for loyalists, of all classes, to follow the example of the men in the Navy Yards, and let it be known exactly where they stand.

Bacon and Its Lessons

AS THE case of the William Davies Company is still, as it were, sub judice, and Sir Joseph Flavelle has insisted that the profits made in the bacon trade by the companies included in the corporation are not so excessive as they were declared to be in the report issued by the Commissioners on the Cost of Living, and has appealed to Sir Robert Borden for a full investigation, there is, at present, nothing specifically to be said about this matter. There is, however, a great deal to be said on matters arising out of it.

One of the proposals put forward in regard to these alleged excessive profits on bacon is to the effect that the State might regain all it has lost and "restore the balance" by taxing these profits retrospectively. Such a proposition entirely fails to recognize the dangers which at this time arise out of extortionate prices. To return to the State, by way of a tax on profits, a portion of the money which has been obtained from the whole people by an abnormal rise in price is only the veriest mitigation of a very serious condition. The danger of the inflated price, or one of its dangers, lies in the condition of uncertainty which it creates, and the encouragement which it gives to merchants, in all directions, to increase the profits on their commodities. It deals especially hardly, of course, with people with small incomes, and, when the matter is carefully worked out, it is often found that to procure revenue by taxing excessive profits, unduly obtained by raising prices, is to impose upon the working classes of a population a much heavier burden than is imposed upon those who are better able to bear it. Those who know anything of how the people in the very poor parts of great cities, not only in Canada but in many other countries, live, recognize that, owing to their method of buying in very small quantities, the price they pay for their food is often as much as two or three times more than is paid by those who are able to buy in normal quantities. The whole condition, moreover, represents an entirely wrong fiscal policy, for, in the last analysis, it means handing over the taxes of the country for war purposes to the purveyors of food.

To all intents and purposes, now that the Canadian Government has taken over the control of the food-stuffs, such conditions as those which obtained some time ago are no longer possible. But the Government must be strong and courageous in its methods, and, above all, it must not be led astray by specious argument. The point to be brought out, at the present moment, is that, no matter how effectively illegitimate profits may be taxed, such a policy is, at best, only a patching up of the difficulty. It by no means sets the matter right, on any sound basis of economics, to leave out of account, for the moment, the overriding consideration of common honesty.

Brest

"HE IS NOT Duke of Brittany who is not Lord of Brest" is an old saying which indicates the importance of the Finistère port in days when Brittany was still independent of France. Time, in the case of Brest, has only added to its importance. But recently it has been described as the "key of the future," because of its position as the great western harbor of France, thrust into the Atlantic as if to invite and welcome close relations with the New World. The war has brought on Brest the hour of her transformation. She is old, and must become new. She must widen her borders, develop her communications, make full use of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon her. The incentive is enormous, and, already, representatives of Finistère in the French Parliament have brought up a proposal for an agreement with the United States, which, if adopted, will make of Brest the pied-à-terre of America in Europe.

Brest has not lost its character as an old town, and there is no reason why the innovations of the next few months and years should deprive her of the peculiar dignity which her ramparts, her tall houses, and the narrow, climbing streets and stairways of a city set upon hills, bestow upon her. She is proud of her great roadway, the Cours d'Ajot, which runs along the shore to the south of the town, and of the swing bridge, which terminates one of her three long parallel streets. The old Brest fortifications were constructed by Vauban, Colbert having previously substituted masonry wharves for the wooden ones provided by Richelieu. French and English, in the old days of enmity, have measured their strength off the Finistère coast, in several engagements and with varying fortunes. In the Sixteenth Century an English fleet of forty-five sail, under the command of Lord Edward Howard, made the mouth of Camaret Bay, just as the French, with thirty-nine sail, were leaving Brest. An indecisive battle followed, and then began the blocking of the port by forty-two ships and small craft. While the English Admiral lay before Brest, French galleys from the Mediterranean entered the Bay of Blanc Sablon. Howard endeavored to cut them out with his boats, but he was repulsed with great loss, and himself fell in the encounter. When Brest was held, in 1594, by the League and its Spanish sympathizers, it was blockaded by a small squadron under Sir Martin Frobisher. The town was finally carried by assault by the joint effort of the troops of Henry IV of France and those of Queen Elizabeth, led by the gallant Frobisher. One hundred years later an attempt at an English landing, conducted by Berkeley, was thoroughly frustrated. In 1794, during the Revolutionary wars, the French fleet, under Villaret de Joyeuse, was practically destroyed off the coast by Admiral Howe.

The Breton sailors and fishermen have the reputation for being of a tough seafaring race, the result of centuries of close acquaintance with the mighty ocean which dashes its foam against their rocky coast. Readers of the "Travailleurs de la Mer," "Pauvre Gens," and "Pêcheurs d'Islande," know something of the quality of the French fishermen. The war has given them many opportunities for distinguishing themselves, both on land and on sea. The Fusiliers marins, of Yser fame, are the flower of the maritime population of France, and perhaps more particularly of the northwestern coasts. In the submarine war, Breton fishermen have scored against the

enemy many times. One particular triumph is that of the *Hyacinthe-Yvonne*, which sank the German submarine between the Ile d'Yeu and Cordouan. Her fame is spoken of in every town and village of Brittany, and the names of the crew are posted up in every lighthouse and semaphore station along the French coasts.

Notes and Comments

THE editor in the East who inserted our entire editorial, "Who's Hoover?" from the title to the last period, in his columns, under the apparent misapprehension that it had been written by one of his own staff, has good taste in one way, if not in another. The compliment is, however, becoming so common that we are thinking of starting a special column in which to return thanks for future favors of a similar nature.

APPROPOS of the discussion which, some time ago, centered around the journey of Mr. Henderson, the former British Cabinet Minister, to Paris, a writer aptly recalls that, until comparatively recently, the movements of ministers were very much restricted. Thus, on August 22, 1839, Queen Victoria notes in her diary: "Lord Melbourne said John Russell had begged him to ask my leave to go out of town on Saturday." To this entry, Lord Esher appends the following footnote: "The principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chancellor and the First Lord of the Treasury never left town when the Sovereign was at Buckingham Palace without leave. Up to the end of Victoria's reign, they never left England without the permission of the Sovereign. This rule has been considerably relaxed of recent years, although it is not customary for the Premier to go abroad without leave of the King, which is never refused."

A RECENT writer has aptly recalled a passage in which Addison declares that "the present war has so adulterated our tongue with strange words that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing, were he to read their exploits in a modern newspaper." So does history repeat itself as new words and phrases pour into the language from "somewhere in France," or somewhere in many other countries. The present war has certainly dealt as hardly with the language as ever did the war of the Protestant succession, 200 years ago.

ADDISON goes on to present a copy of a letter "which was written from a young gentleman in the army to his father, a man of good estate and plain sense." The letter was "modishly chequered with this modern military eloquence," and, as the father could make little of it, he took it to the curate. The curate, says Addison, "upon reading it, being vexed to seeing anything he could not understand, fell into a kind of passion, and told him that his son had sent him a letter that was neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring." However, some days later, the parent discovered that the newspapers were using much the same language, and the son was exonerated, at any rate of wanton eccentricity.

IN VIEW of the fact that the members of the People's Council, the Workmen's Council, and similar organizations appear to be bent on holding a peace-at-any-price convention, of the fact that Minneapolis does not want them to convene there, and of the fact that there is no place in the United States, or in any of the allied countries, where they would be welcome, why cannot they arrange to hold their gathering in Berlin, among friends?

THE opinion appears to be prevalent, in the section of the United States where he is best known and most intelligently esteemed, that Victor Murdock, former Progressive, now a member of the Federal Trade Commission, would make an excellent Senator from Kansas, if he were not required to do the caucus bidding of any party. If the Democrats of his State nominate him for the senatorship, it will probably be with the understanding that he is not to be driven with a checkrein.

ORDERS, recently issued, closing the ports of Honolulu and Manila to passengers and crews of Pacific steamers bound from the United States to the Orient, leave the secret agents of the enemy countries without a place to congregate and exchange information in any territory under the Stars and Stripes. "Uncle Sam" has been slow to suspect those who have professed to be his friends, but, now that proof of turpitude has been disclosed, he is showing commendable diligence in forestalling conspiracies. Some of his critics who have derided him may now quote, "Beware the fury of a patient man."

"CORN is again king in the West," announces a newspaper that has just received a glowing account of the condition of the crops in that section of the United States. "Corn is still king in the West" would, however, be more to the point. And, judging by the way it waves its tassels over the vast area of the Mississippi Valley, it is a proud king.

MANY a man who has looked forward with trepidation to being drafted for the national army of the United States, and has thought of every possible reason that he could advance for claiming exemption, will make a splendid soldier when he gets his uniform, equipment, and training, and takes his place in the line.

SOME persons attending a public gathering at Muncie, Ind., a few days ago, were made indignant upon hearing a band play what they took to be "The Watch on the Rhine." Their indignation was not appeased until the director of the band explained that the tune was "Maryland, My Maryland." It is a question now as to just how Baltimore, and the surrounding country, will view the mistake made by the Muncians.

OWNERS of automobiles may not be interested, but on one farm in Missouri, this season, 115, and on another 125, bushels of oats have been raised to the acre. The minimum production in the district has been sixty bushels. It might be well to say, in this connection, that owners of farms in the Middle West are, however, always interested in anything that concerns gasoline.